













Journal  
OF THE  
Architectural, Archæological,  
AND  
Historic Society  
For the County and the City of Chester,  
and North Wales



New Series—Vol. XV.

Printed and Published for the Society  
By G. R. GRIFFITH, GROSVENOR STREET, CHESTER

1909

COPYRIGHT—ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL







## Chester Archæological Society.

### NEAT CLOTH CASES FOR BINDING THIS VOLUME (XV.)

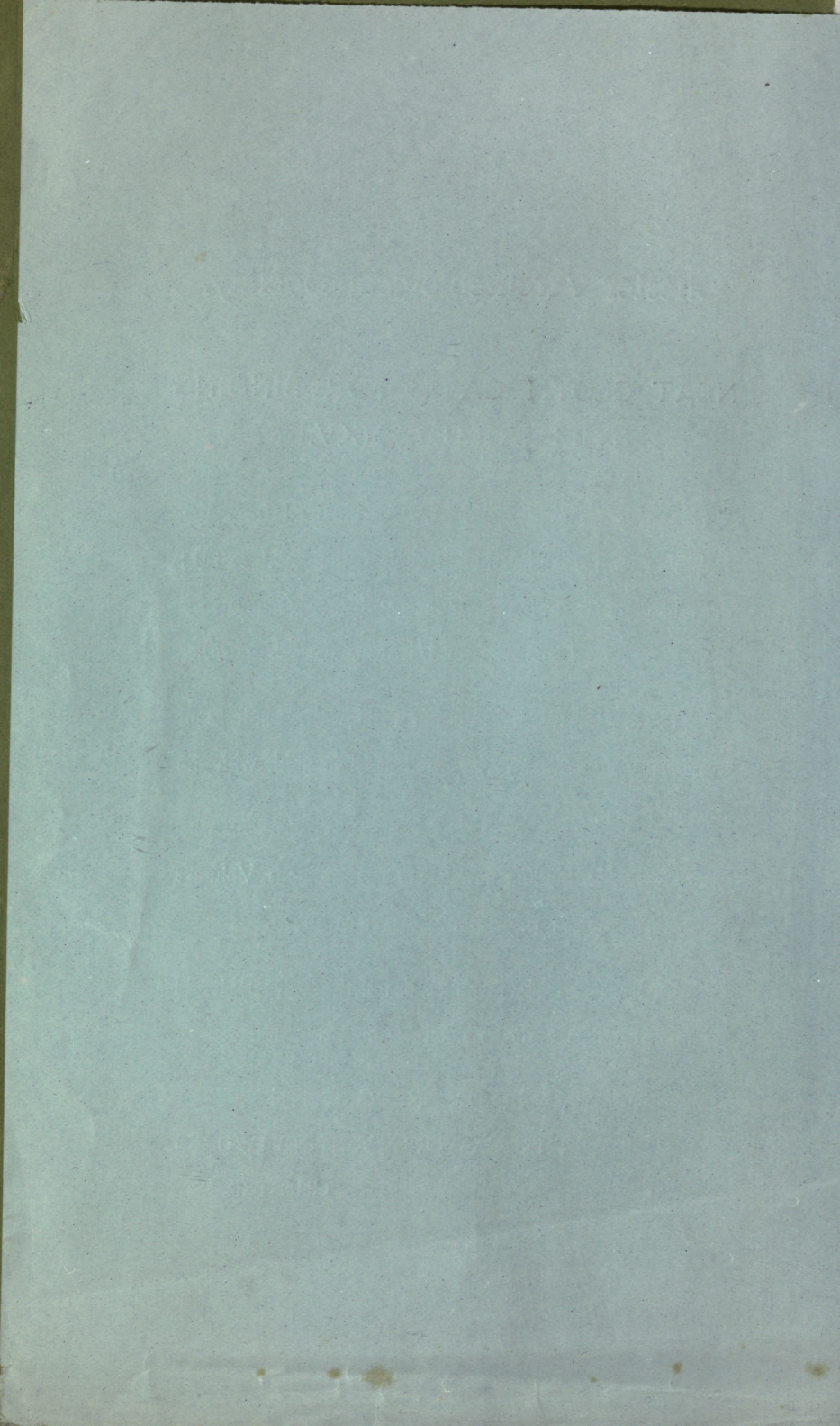
Will shortly be ready, and may be obtained from the Publisher, price One Shilling each (postage 3d. extra); or Members returning their copy of the Volume may have same bound complete for 1/10 (postage 5d. extra).

These Cases will be uniform with the bindings of previous Volumes, and will be blocked in gold, with the Society's Seal, &c.

Cases for binding several of the previous Volumes are also on hand; price per Volume as above.

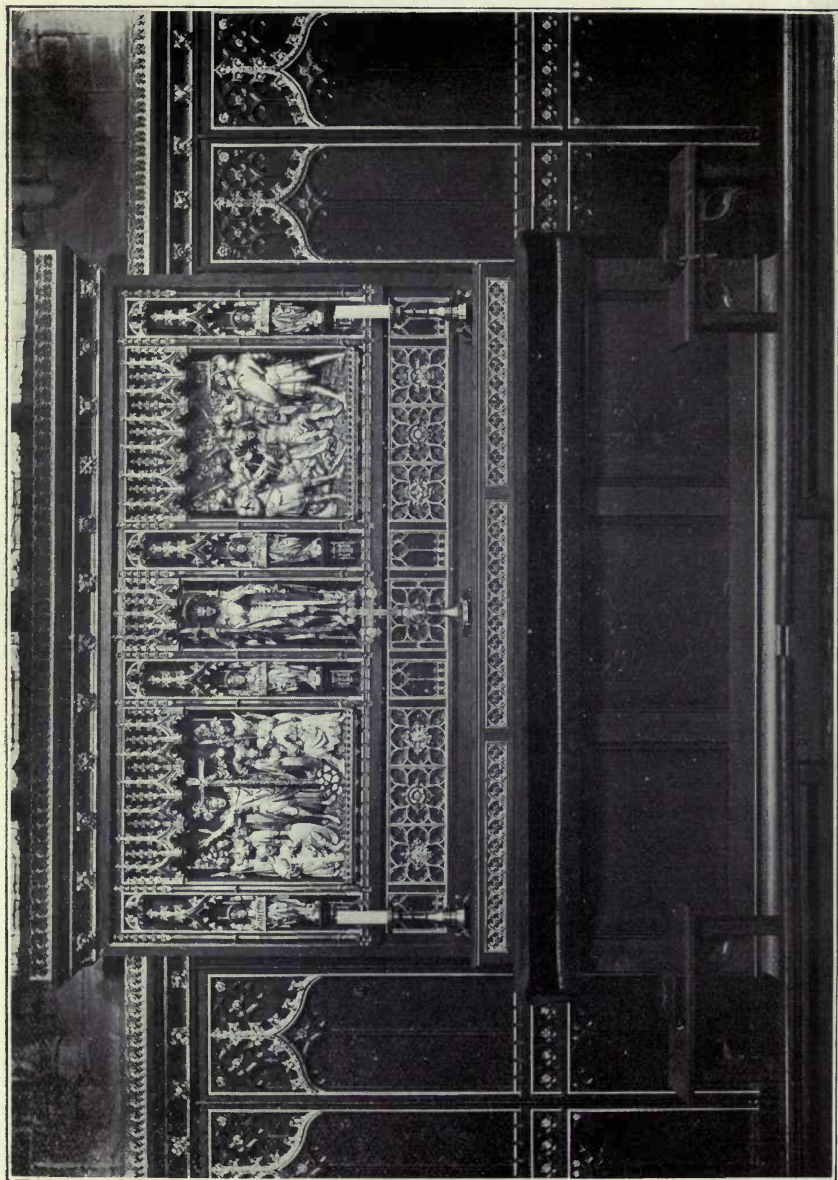
Orders (with Member's Copies of the Journal) should be forwarded as early as possible to

MR. G. R. GRIFFITH,  
"THE CASTLE" PRINTING WORKS,  
CHESTER.









*Frank Simpson, Photo.*

*The St. Oswald Reredos*

*Copyright*



Journal  
OF THE  
Architectural, Archæological,  
AND  
Historic Society  
For the County and the City of Chester,  
and North Wales

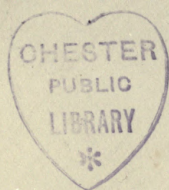


New Series—Vol. XV.

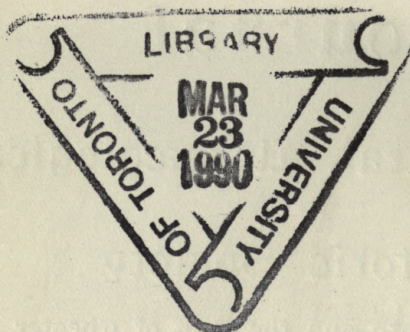
Printed and Published for the Society  
By G. R. GRIFFITH, GROSVENOR STREET, CHESTER

1909

COPYRIGHT—ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL



DA  
690  
C5J68  
v.15



*The Council of the Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society desire it to be known that the Authors of any Papers printed in the Society's Journal are alone responsible for the statements or opinions contained in such Papers.*

*This Volume has been edited by the Hon. Editorial Secretary, the Rev. F. Sanders, M.A., F.S.A., who takes this opportunity of thanking the Curator (Mr. Alfred Newstead) for preparing the Index.*



# Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society

## COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR THE SESSION 1908-1909.

### Patron:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

### President:

THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER, D.D.

### Vice-Presidents:

EARL EGERTON OF TATTON

\*THE MAYOR OF CHESTER

\*THE SHERIFF OF CHESTER

\*THE DEAN OF CHESTER

\*THE ARCHDEACON OF CHESTER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE RECORDER OF CHESTER

MR. T. S. GLEADOWE, M.A.

MR. HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A.

\* *Ex-officio*

### Elected Members:

PROF. J. C. BRIDGE, M.A., D.Mus., F.S.A.

MR. W. E. BROWN

MR. H. B. DUTTON

MR. J. T. GOLDER

REV. H. GRANTHAM

MR. JAMES HALL

MR. G. W. HASWELL

MR. F. W. LONGBOTTOM, F.R.A.S.

MR. C. H. MINSHULL

PROF. R. NEWSTEAD, M.Sc., A.L.S., &c.

REV. CANON COOPER SCOTT, M.A.

MR. FRANK SIMPSON

MR. WILLIAM VERNON, J.P.

MR. W. E. B. WHITTAKER

MR. JAMES WILLIAMS

### Hon. Treasurer:

MR. F. SKIPWITH, J.P.

### Hon. Curator and Librarian:

PROF. ROBERT NEWSTEAD, M.Sc., A.L.S., &c.

### Secretaries:

*Hon. Editorial*—REV. F. SANDERS, M.A., F.S.A., The Vicarage, Hoylake

*General*—MR. WALTER CONWAY, Old Bank Buildings, Chester



## Table of Contents

	PAGE
THE CHESHIRE GENTRY IN 1715: DRAWN FROM THE ASHLEY HALL PORTRAITS AT TATTON By The Earl Egerton of Tatton - - -	5-21
THE DIARY OF NEHEMIAH GRIFFITH, ESQ., OF RHUAL, MOLD, FOR THE YEAR 1715 Edited by Prof. J. C. Bridge, M.A., D.Mus., F.S.A. - - -	22-47
THE 1715 REBELLION; LETTERS FROM JOHN RUTHER- FOORD, ESQ., AND WILLIAM ELLIOTT, ESQ. -	48-54
THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, GRESFORD; A GUESS AT ITS ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY By the Rev. E. A. Fishbourne, M.A. - -	55-62
ACTON CHURCH AND DORFOLD HALL; A DESCRIPTION IN 1907 By James Hall - - -	63-88
THE PARISH REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF BURTON By the Rev. P. F. A. Morrell, B.A. - -	89-118
THE S. OSWALD'S REREDOS; AND THE FRESCOES IN CHESTER CATHEDRAL By the Ven. E. Barber, M.A., F.S.A., Archdeacon of Chester - - -	119-132
MISCELLANEA—	
North Welsh Rectors - - -	133
Roman Wall near Pepper Gate - - -	133
OBITUARY (the late Mr. Edward Hodgkinson) - - -	134
ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS 1907-1908 - - -	135-161
TRAVELLING DURING THE GEORGIAN ERA By Dr. T. N. Brushfield - - -	135-136
EXCURSIONS - - -	136-145
COUNCIL MEETINGS - - -	145-155
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL - - -	155-157
THE HON. CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN'S REPORT -	157-160
BALANCE SHEET - - -	161
RULES OF THE SOCIETY - - -	162-165
LIBRARY RULES - - -	166-167
LIST OF MEMBERS - - -	168-174
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS - - -	175
INDEX - - -	176-183





## The Cheshire Gentry in 1715: drawn from the Ashley Hall Portraits at Tatton.

BY THE EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.

**T**HE Gentry of Cheshire are said to be remarkable for four peculiarities: their number, which is greater than in any other county of the same size; their antiquity; their hospitality; and their loyalty. From the time that they formed a band round Richard II., who first called himself the Prince of Chester, to that of the Civil Wars, they led numerous followers to the great battle fields of Blore Heath, Bosworth, and Flodden. In the Civil Wars most of the old families took the side of the Cavaliers; the Tattons at Wythenshawe sustained a long siege in favour of the King. At the time of the Commonwealth the long list of those who compounded by heavy fines for the loss of their estates shows how many of the families in the county had taken part against the Parliament.

In 1715 their loyalty was sorely tried. The county was divided in feeling; the sovereign who had just ascended the throne was identified with Protestantism, while the old family of the Stuarts had but a feeble representative in a young man who was a Roman Catholic, and who had been brought up abroad. In

the autumn of that year, Mr. Forster, a gentleman of Northumberland, followed by the Earls of Derwentwater, Wintoun, Nithsdale, and Carnwath, and Lords Widdrington, and Nairn, raised the standard of the Pretender, and led a small army into England, which reached Lancaster at the beginning of November.

The leading gentlemen, who were in the habit of meeting for social purposes, were naturally led to talk over their future line of action. Some of them were descendants of those who had sacrificed their blood and treasure during the Civil Wars in defence of the Stuarts. They had to consider whether the old royal family had forfeited all claims to their affection and allegiance, or whether the king, of a foreign race, who had just succeeded to the throne, had their sympathy as a Protestant, and their respect as the guardian of the established order of things, and the representative of constitutional government. They were accustomed to meet in turn, as members of a club, at each others' houses, and there is a tradition that they first met at Lyme Hall, but there are strong grounds for believing that they met finally to decide the question at Ashley Hall. This was the residence of Mr. Assheton, the governor of Chester Castle, who is said to have given the casting vote in favour of the reigning king.

We do not know the names of those who voted for the Chevalier St. George; but after the failure of his hopes at Preston and Sheriffmuir, they unanimously agreed to commemorate the fortunate decision by which they had saved the forfeiture of their estates, and perhaps their heads, and therefore to have the portraits of those present painted, and hung on the walls of the room where they had met. They were taken in full length,



and are dated 1720; the artist is unknown. They remained in the large room at Ashley Hall till 1860, when they were removed by Lord Egerton of Tatton; and after they had been cleaned by Mr. Thomas Agnew, of Manchester, were placed in the upper panels of the staircase hall at Tatton.

It may not be uninteresting to view them in order; to collect together some facts of their family history; and to trace the fortunes of their representatives at the present time. They are all dressed in wigs, long cut-away coats of cloth or velvet, with court swords by their sides, waistcoats with deep pockets and flaps, knee breeches and stockings, square-toed shoes and buckles.



### Thomas Assheton.

Thomas Assheton is represented as dressed in a brown wig and red velvet suit, holding in his hand a baton, as Constable of Chester Castle, which is seen in the background. He was born in 1678, the son of Thomas Assheton, and Lucy, the daughter of Thomas Legh, of Adlington, who were married in 1670. He inherited the Ashley property from his grandfather, Ralph, who was the second son of Sir Richard Assheton, of Middleton, in Lancashire, and married the sister of Thomas Brereton, of Ashley, who died without issue in 1660. He married, about 1724, Harriet, daughter of the Right Honourable John Smith, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and after the death of Captain William Smith, took, in addition, the name of Smith. He died in 1759.

His grandson, the late Thomas Assheton-Smith, sold his property in Ashley in 1841, to the late Wilbraham Egerton Esq., with the exception of this picture, which he left to his nephew, Mr. Heneage, from whom it was purchased by the late Lord Egerton of Tatton. This branch of the family, which is now extinct in the male line, is represented by the Asshetons of Downham, Lancashire, being the twenty-ninth generation from the Conquest.

A great portion of the estates of this ancient family, the feudal lords of Ashton-under-Lyne, passed by the marriage of the daughter of the last Sir Thomas Assheton to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and the manor and estates of Middleton by the marriage of the daughter of the last Sir Ralph Assheton to Lord Suffield.



CHEST  
PUBL  
LIBRA  
\*



Thomas Assheton









Sir Richard Grosvenor



## Sir Richard Grosvenor.

Sir Richard Grosvenor is dressed in a blue velvet suit, and is holding a cane in his hand. He was the great-grandson of Sir Richard, first baronet, and born 1689; eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas, third baronet and M.P.; was chosen one of the Members for the City of Chester in the first Parliament of George I., which met on March 17, 1714-15, and was returned at the two ensuing elections for the same city, of which he was also Mayor in 1715. At the coronation of George II., in October, 1727, he acted as Grand Cupbearer of England, by presenting the first cup of wine to his Majesty to drink out of after he was crowned, and had the cup as his fee. He performed that service as Lord of the Manor of Wymondeley, in Hertfordshire, holding it of the Crown by the tenure of Grand Serjeantry. He married first, in 1708, Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, in Somersetshire, and by her, who died in 1719, had one daughter, who died young; and second, in 1724, Diana, only daughter of Sir George Warburton, of Arley, in Cheshire, who died 1729-30. By the latter marriage he had no issue, and died in 1732. He was succeeded by his brother, and colleague in Parliament, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bart., whose nephew, Sir Richard Grosvenor, was created Baron Grosvenor 1761, and Earl Grosvenor and Viscount Belgrave 1784, and is represented by the present Duke of Westminster.

This family is descended from Gilbert le Grosvenor, who came over from Normandy with Hugh Lupus, his uncle. The latter was made Earl of Chester by his uncle, William the Conqueror, and gave over Lostock

to Robert le Grosvenor, the son of Gilbert. This part of the manor continued with his heirs male till 1465, when it was partitioned, with other lands, among the co-heiresses of Robert le Grosvenor, and the male line was continued in his brother Raufe, who married the heiress of John Eton, of Eton, near Chester, from whom in direct lineal descent came Richard Grosvenor, knighted 17 James I., and created a baronet 1621-2. His eldest son, Sir Richard, second baronet, was Sheriff of Cheshire for the King in 1644, at which time he raised the Posse Comitatus, to oppose the Parliamentary army commanded by Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax, and continued steadfast in his loyalty to his Sovereign during the Civil Wars, whereby he suffered great hardships, having his estate sequestered; he was turned out of Eton, and took shelter in a small house till the Restoration. His son, Roger Grosvenor, in 1659, when the Cavaliers had planned a general insurrection in favour of Charles II., was prepared to rise in Wales, with Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, his father-in-law, and his wife's brother-in-law, Edward, third Lord Herbert, of Cherbury. In consideration of his loyalty, he was one of the thirteen gentlemen in Cheshire nominated to be Knights of the Royal Oak, in 1660, when King Charles II. proposed the institution of that order, and to reward his friends by the presentation of a badge, which was to have been a silver medal, with a device of the King in the oak. The idea was afterwards abandoned. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, third baronet, refused a peerage and the command of a regiment as a condition of his support, when offered by James II., preferring the religion and liberty of his country to honour and power.







James, Earl of Barrymore



## James, Earl of Barrymore.

James, Earl of Barrymore, has a suit of red velvet. He was the fourth earl, son of Richard, second Earl of Barrymore, and his third wife, Dorothy, daughter and heiress to John Ferrer, of Dromore, in the county Down, Esquire; succeeded his half-brother Laurence, born in 1667. On his brother's death he sat in Parliament, 1703; in 1710-13, represented Stockbridge; 1713, made Privy Councillor; was of the committee to prepare an address to his Majesty King George, 1715, to congratulate him on his happy accession; and from 1714-47, sat for Wigan, till his death, which happened at Castle-Lyons, where a magnificent monument was erected in 1753, with the following inscription:—

H. S. E.

JACOBUS BARRY

Comes de Barrymore

Vicecomes de Barry et Bullevant

Baro de Ibane et Olethan

ex antiquâ et illustri familiâ oriundus

quî ab ineunte adolescentiâ

Militiæ æque ac litteris deditus

Sub felicissimo ANNÆ regno

Exercituum dux qui locum tenens Generalis vocatur

merito fuit creatus:

et serenissimæ ejusdem Reginae

a secretioribus consiliis.

Vir quidem

Summâ gravitate et constantiâ

Patriæ amans

et libertatis publicæ vindex.

Dum vero majora eum desiderabant munia,

Expectabantque boni omnes,

uti ad levandam temporis sui calamitatem

Magnus adjutor foret

e vitâ discessit die Jan. 5. 1747.

Æt. 72.

Upon the Revolution, he was appointed, 1688, a Lieutenant-Colonel in King William's army; 8th April, 1700, a pardon was granted him, by patent dated at Westminster, for all causes and offences by him committed against his Majesty on or before 29th March foregoing; 15th March, 1701, he purchased his old regiment of Foot for 1,400 guineas, with which he served abroad; 1706, made Brigadier-General; 1708, Major-General; 1709, was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, at Campo Mayor; and 1710, Lieutenant-General. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Clifford, of Lanesborough; second, Elizabeth Savage, daughter and heiress of Richard Savage, Earl Rivers. From him, who had bought it from the sisters of the last male heir, Richard Marbury, deceased in 1684, he purchased the estate of Marbury. The issue of his second marriage, Lady Penelope, married Major-General James Cholmondeley, through whom Rock Savage descended to the present proprietor, the Marquess of Cholmondeley. Third, Anne Chichester, youngest daughter of Arthur, third Earl of Donegal, by whom he had four sons, of whom Richard died at Marbury, leaving his nephew, James Hugh, of Foat Island, county Cork, his heir. He settled his Marbury property on John, the youngest son, who married the daughter and co-heiress of Hugh Smith, of Weald Hall, Essex, Esquire, through whose son it descended to the present proprietor, Arthur, Lord Barrymore, in whom the ancient title was revived.

It is hardly probable that he sympathised with Prince Charles in 1715, but it is possible that he may have been favourable to the Jacobite cause in 1745, if the following story be true. The late Mrs. Holbrooke, of Budworth, happened to be at Marbury, where Lord Barrymore was



reading, when the officers of the Crown arrived to arrest him on the charge of corresponding with the Pretender in 1745. Aware of their object, she proceeded at once to his library, and succeeded in carrying away all his correspondence, which she conveyed on horseback, wrapped up in a large white "Joseph," or cloak. On reaching home she burnt the papers, and rendered fruitless the search for the documents to establish his guilt. On Lord Barrymore being brought before the Privy Council, a wrong day was given by his accusers for that on which (as it was said) he had received a visit from the Pretender; his steward, producing his memorandum-book, satisfactorily proved that he had been on that day with Lord Barrymore from an early hour till evening, and that no other person had visited his Lordship. Upon this the charge was dismissed. However, on the death of his second son, the Honourable Richard Barry, the glass out of which it was said the "Stuart" had drank during his visit, though of no intrinsic value, was engraved with appropriate inscription, and sold for £26.

This family is one of the most ancient in the United Kingdom. Their name is on the roll of Battle Abbey, among those who followed the Conqueror to England. They are first met with in Wales. Giraldus Cambrensis, the well-known writer in the twelfth century, was of this family, and was sent by Henry II. to Ireland, as tutor to his son, when he wrote his book on Ireland. His brothers Robert and Philip were among the first Norman conquerors of Ireland; and the eldest, from his military achievement, was called Barry-More, or the Great. A century later David was Lord Justiciary of Ireland, and first Viscount of Buttevant. This branch of the family came to an end in

1557, and was succeeded in their honours by a cousin, James Barry, Viscount of Barrymore. His descendant was created Earl by Charles I., in 1627, "in consideration of his virtues and merits, and faithful affection to his Majesty's service"; he died in 1642. Laurence, third Earl of Barrymore, was attainted, and had his estates sequestered by King James' Parliament, 1689; but, in 1697, he signed the association and declaration drawn up, and entered into by the House of Lords in defence of King William's person and government, and the Protestant succession.







Charles Hurleston



### Charles Hurleston.

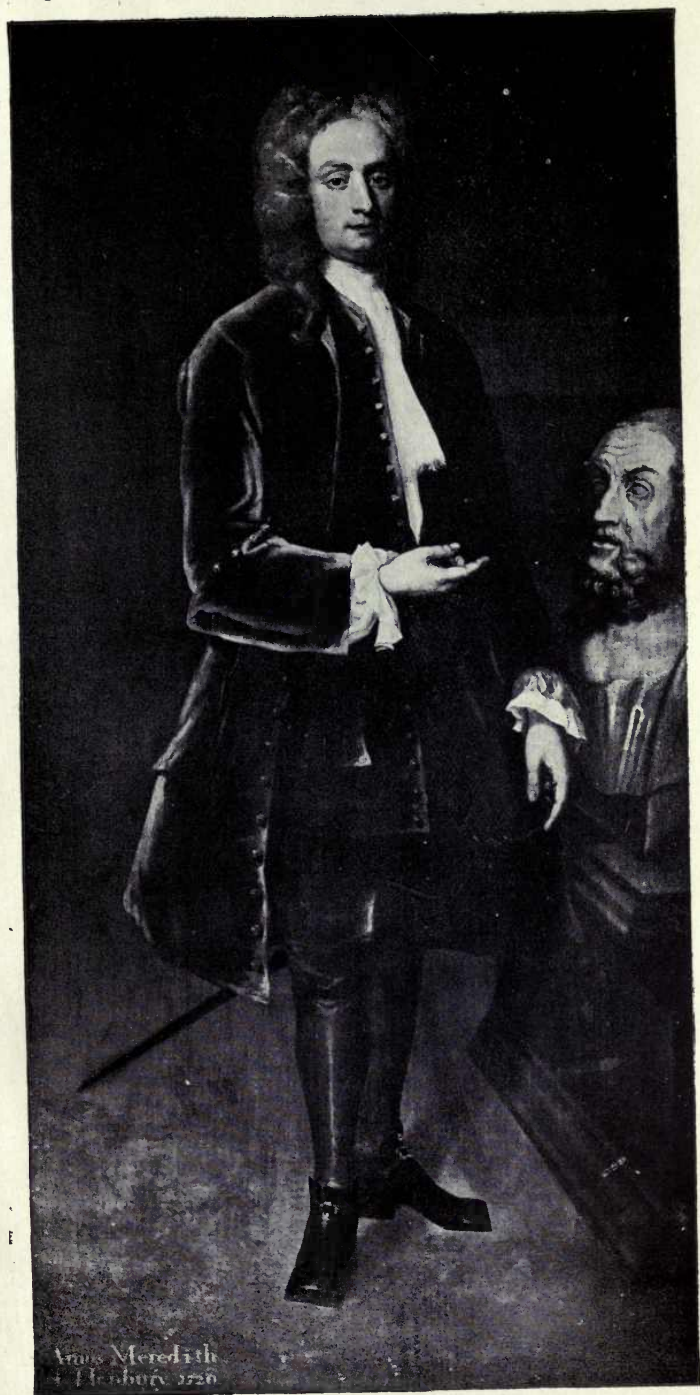
Charles Hurleston, of Newton, also in a red velvet suit, was the son of Charles Hurleston, of Picton, and Anne, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Shakerley. He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1727, and died in 1734. This family had been settled in Lancashire from the time of Edward III. He was the last male of that line. He left two nieces; Mary, who married John Leche, of Carden; and Anne, who married Lord Kilmorey. The property so inherited is held by the descendants of the late J. Hurleston Leche, of Carden, and the Earl of Kilmorey.



### Amos Meredith.

Amos Meredith, of Henbury, is dressed in a red velvet suit, and is represented with a bust of a Greek poet by his side; his classical tastes are evidenced by a Latin inscription of that date on a farmhouse at Ashley, now in the possession of Earl Egerton of Tatton; the arms of Meredith and Cholmondeley are quartered together on a shield in a corner of the picture. He was born in 1688, the son of Sir William Meredith, Bart., and Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Robinson, of Whapload, county of Lancaster, Esquire; and died in 1745, in the life-time of his father. He married Joanna, only daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, in 1718; their son, Sir William Meredith, was the last baronet, who died in 1790. The property of Henbury has passed through several hands since the extinction of the Merediths.





Amos Meredith









Alexander Radclyffe



### Alexander Radclyff.

Alexander Radclyff, of Fox Denton, in Lancashire, is dressed in a snuff-coloured suit. He was the son of Robert Radclyff, who married the widow of William Tatton, of Wythenshawe, where he was born in 1677; and grandson of Sir John Radclyff, of Ordsall Hall. This old seat of the Radclyffs is now the property of Earl Egerton of Tatton. He died at Newton Heath in 1735.

The Radclyffs of Fox Denton and Ordsall are descended from the Radclyffs of Radclyff Tower. This family enjoyed the privilege of free warren and free chase in the territories of the Duchy of Lancaster, and held at various times the office of Seneschal of the Forests of Bowland and Blackburnshire. Sir John Radclyff of Ordsall was knight of the shire in the fourteenth year of Edward III.; and the heads of the family were high sheriffs of the county in successive reigns.

The Earl of Derwentwater, who was taken at Preston, and beheaded in the Tower in 1716, belonged to the same family.



### Robert Cholmondeley.

Robert Cholmondeley, of Holford, is dressed in a dark blue velvet suit. He was born about 1652; the son of Thomas Cholmondeley, who succeeded to the Holford property on the death of his father, Robert, Earl of Leinster. He married Frances, daughter of Edward Holland, of Heaton and Denton, and died at Holford, in 1722.

He was descended from Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Christopher Holford, of Holford, who was called the "Bold Lady of Cheshire" by James I. The Cholmondeleys are descended from a common ancestor with the Egertons, of Egerton and Oulton; William Belward, Lord of a moiety of the Barony of Malpas, having taken the name of Cholmondeley from that part of the barony, in the thirteenth century.

The Holford property, on the death of his son Robert, passed to Thomas Assheton, and was sold, in 1791, by Thomas Assheton Smith to Peter Langford Brooke, of Mere, whose family no longer hold it.





Robert Cholmondeley









John Warren



## John Warren.

John Warren, of Poynton, wears a chocolate-brown suit. He is the son of Edward Warren and Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Talbot, of Salebury, in Lancashire, and grandson of John Warren, Judge of Chester, and one of the King's Council for the Welsh Marches. He was born in 1679, and died without issue, 1729. His sister, Anna Dorothea, married Sir Daniel Byrne, Baronet, whose family is now represented by the Honourable Lady Leighton Warren, sister of the Honourable John Byrne Leicester Warren, who succeeded his father as the third and last Baron de Tabley.

The Barony of Poynton passed to Sir John de Warren, Knight, a younger branch of the Earls Warren, in right of his mother, Cicely, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Eton, in the reign of Edward III. From him Sir Edward Warren was lineally descended, who, about 1548, built a new house in the park of Poynton. He was one of the Cheshire gentlemen knighted at Leith by the Earl of Hertford, 1544. The direct male line terminated in the late Sir George Warren, K.B., who pulled down the ancient hall of Poynton, and built a modern house, now the property of Lord Vernon.

### Henry Legh.

Henry Legh, of High Legh, wears a suit of bluish-grey cloth, with gilt buttons. Born 1679, died 1757. He was the son of Richard Legh and Mary, daughter of Thomas Legh, of Adlington, Esquire; married 1665, buried at Rostherne, 1700. He married Letitia, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, Baronet. His great-uncle, George Legh, was slain on the side of King Charles, at Oswaldstrey.

This family has been settled at High Legh previous to the time of Henry III., and is probably descended from the Venables; they are represented in the chancel of Rostherne Church by a recumbent figure sculptured in stone, in the early part of the 13th century, with coat of mail, and a shield bearing the arms of the Venables, Barons of Kinderton, who were their paramount lords. The present representative, Colonel Hubert Legh, is descended in the direct male line from Thomas Legh, of Northwood, who succeeded to East Hall in the time of Henry VII.





Henry Legh









Peter Legh



## Peter Legh.

Peter Legh, of Lyme, son of Richard Legh and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chicheley, of Wimpole, died without issue in 1744, and was succeeded by his four nephews, of whom three died without male issue; and the fourth, Ashburnham Legh, married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Holland Egerton, of Heaton, Bart., and left issue, from whom the present proprietor of Lyme (Lord Newton) is descended. He, like the rest of his family, had always been considered loyal to the house of Stuart; and, in 1694, he was taken up at Lyme on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy, with the Lancashire Roman Catholics, to restore James II. to the throne. He was first sent to the Tower, but when brought to trial at Chester, was only called to the bar, and discharged. In his will he expresses himself innocent of being engaged in that conspiracy. He is represented in a russet-brown suit. A half-length duplicate of this picture is in one of the bedrooms at Lyme, evidently by the same artist.

Peter Legh was the eleventh in direct male descent from Sir Piers de Legh (second son of Robert Legh, of Adlington); he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Danyers, who distinguished himself at the battle of Crecy; and having received as a grant from the Crown that part of the Macclesfield Forest which is now called Lyme, left it to his son-in-law. Sir Piers was taken by the Duke of Lancaster, when he advanced into Cheshire, and was beheaded at Chester in consequence of his attachment to his sovereign Richard II. His son, Sir Peter Legh, died of wounds received at Agincourt; and his grandson was knighted by the Duke of York at Wakefield.



## The Diary of Nehemiah Griffith, Esq., of Rhual, Mold, for the year 1715

EDITED BY

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE, M.A., D. Mus., F.S.A.

**B**Y the kindness of Basil E. Philips, Esq., of Rhual, Mold, I am enabled to bring before the Society some extracts from a diary written by his ancestor, Nehemiah Griffith, Esq., of Rhual, in the year 1715.

Mr. Griffith lived the life of an ordinary country gentleman; and the diary which he kept is not a "Pepys" or "Burney" diary, but a mere outline of his "daily round." Nevertheless, it has some interesting local allusions, and possesses one point of especial interest, as it contains references to the 1715 rebellion.

While the '45 raid under the "Young Pretender" is familiar to many, I venture to think that few know the particulars of the earlier rising, when the "Chevalier St. George" was still alive.<sup>1</sup> I have for this reason appended a few notes from a very trustworthy account written by the Rev. Robert Patten, chaplain to Mr. Forster, the incompetent leader of the rebellion.

<sup>1</sup> Except, perhaps, through *Besant's* novel of "Dorothy Forster."



I am fortunately enabled to throw further light on the subject by the kindness of J. R. Thomson, Esq., of Uffington House, Chester, who has allowed me to use some unpublished letters written by his ancestor, John Rutherford of Knowsouth, who served in the Scotch contingent, which surrendered at Preston, and was taken as a prisoner to Liverpool.

After the Earl of Derwentwater and some other leaders were beheaded, it does not seem as if the Government kept a very tight hold on prisoners of less note. They were perhaps glad to get rid of them with so little trouble, for the execution of the Earl had aroused public sympathy to an extraordinary extent.<sup>2</sup> Added to this, as we see from Rutherford's letters, bribery and influence were always at work to free the prisoners.

A large contingent from Preston was incarcerated in Chester, and the following, amongst others, escaped :

William Sanderson of Highlee, Northumberland ;  
"a gentleman of many valuable and endearing qualities."

John Talbot of Cartington, in Northumberland ;  
"a brave young gentleman ; his father made himself famous for his courage at the siege of Buda, but was killed."

Roger Salkeld of Cumberland ; "a papist, second son to Sir Richard Salkeld of Whitehall, in the said county."

In the Tenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission there are some interesting letters written by Elizabeth, Lady Otway, at Chester, to Mr. Benjamin

<sup>2</sup> A ballad concerning it, and a tradition that "the sun was of the colour of blood the day it happened," were current in Shropshire as late as 1881. See *Burnes' "Shropshire Folk-Lore,"* p. 537.

Browne of Troutbeck.<sup>3</sup> She says: "There are four hundred and fifty prisoners in the castle. They all lie on the straw, the better and the worst alike. The King's allowance is a groat a day for each man for meat, but they are almost starved for want of some covering. . . . They die in droves like rotten sheep, and be four or five in a night throne into the castle ditch for their graves. The feavour and the sickness increaseth dayly, is begun to be spread much into the citty, and many of the guard soldiers is sick, it is thought by infection."

This was practically all the connection that Chester and Cheshire had with the raid. Our great county families had freely joined and suffered terribly in the Wars of the Roses and the Great Rebellion, but this time more prudent counsels prevailed, and Cheshire gave no support to the "Old Pretender."<sup>4</sup>

Nehemiah Griffith was the eldest son of Walter Griffith of Llanvilling, Montgomeryshire, who married in 1688 Mary Edwards, the heiress of Rhual. He was born on Sunday, February 8th, 1690-1, and christened the 15th of the same month. "The earlyest thing in my memory," he says, "is the death of my grandmother Edwards, which happened on July 2nd, 1694. I remember myself carryed to her, and she sitting up in her bed and giving me her blessing."

<sup>3</sup> They are given in full in "The Cheshire Sheaf," Vol. I., Series II., p. 71.

<sup>4</sup> See the interesting paper by Lord Egerton, which precedes this article. So, in September 1682, the Grand Jury at Chester Assizes adopted an address to His Majesty with reference to the reception of the Duke of Monmouth, and the circumstances attending it, "all which we dislike and disown, and take the boldness to certifie Your Majesty, that we believe the greatest part of the gentlemen of this county were not concerned in it."



Upon the extinction of the male line, Rhual devolved upon the Griffith family; and there Nehemiah lived the life of a country squire. He seems to have been a man of taste and education, and to have had decided literary tendencies, for he composed a poem (now forgotten) called "The Leek." He was a churchman, and erected the obelisk which marks the site of the "Hallelujah" victory, in the field on his estate. In 1725 he served as Esquire to Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, when the latter was made a Knight of the Bath.

His political views may be gathered from the following song, written at the end of his diary:

"Let Burgundy flow.  
Let the glass run ore, let the glass run ore boys  
To cure all our woe.  
Let the glass run over the Brim  
Though Anna is gone  
Think of her no more, think of her no more boys,  
Great George is now come,  
Toss away your bumpers to him.  
Though the Feuds be so big  
'Twixt the Tory and Whig  
And the mischief pursuing  
Proves almost our ruin  
Like a Prophet I know  
'Twill be no more so,  
We've a King will unite  
Both High Church and Low."

It is probable, therefore, that he viewed the Jacobite fiasco at Preston with great equanimity.

As shown by the diary, he was the accepted lover of Miss Eliza Lloyd of Love Lane, Denbigh, but while riding pillion with him one day, she was scratched

in the face by a briar, blood-poisoning set in and she died; so Nehemiah never married.

He died on Wednesday, May 17th, 1738, and his sister Anne says of him: "My brother N. Griffith, departed this life after a short illness of about nine days, but a long decay. He was interred on Monday, the 22nd instant, in a vault new made in his own burying place in Mold churchyard, where his grandfather, greatgrandfather, etc., were buried. . . . He was a person of great excellencies, had few faults. Sure never man died more regreted and lamented by all who knew him. Upon his death, my brother and sister put up house-keeping at Kilken, and settled at Rhûal. Their children, Wat and Moll, lived mostly at Rhûal with this uncle. Now the whole family are settled here."

With a few unimportant exceptions, the 1715 diary is printed in entirety. Another diary (for 1726) is also preserved at Rhual, but it contains no entries of local interest.

The diary itself is contained in a small book, five inches by three inches, called:

### RIDERS (1715)

#### BRITISH MERLIN

adorn'd with many Delightful Varieties  
and useful rerities,

Fitted to the Longitude and Latitude of all capacities  
within the islands of Great Britain and Ireland.

The book is, in itself, interesting, as it contains remnants of folk-lore, intermingled with amusing and trite advice as to health, &c.



Jan. Set all kinds of Quick-sets and Fruit-trees in the new of the moon. Be sure the wind is not North nor East; and set the same sides to the South and West which grew at the first.

Its hurtful to fast long. To drink white-wine fasting is good.

Feb. In this month slimy Fish, Milk and the like, that do oppilate and stop the Liver and veins and thicken the blood are to be eschewed as enemies to health.

March. Now advise with the honest and able Astrological Physician. Forbear all things salt. Sweet meats and drinks are commendable.

April. In Gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,  
For to sow dry, and to set wet.

May. Walk the fields by running streams, the North and West sides. Sage and sweet butter are excellent breakfast. Clarified whey, with sage, scurvy-grass ale and wormwood-Beer are wholesome drinks.

June. Sow Lettice and Rhadish three or four days after the Full (moon) and they will not run to seed.

July. Use cold Herbs and meats. Abstain from Physick. In time of Pestilence, keep your chamber windows shut till the sun have force of shining. Perfume your chamber every morning with Tar upon a chafing-dish or coals.

Aug. Beware of Physick and blood-letting in the Dog-Days, if the air be hot. Use not to sleep much, especially in the afternoon, for that brings Oppi-

lations, Head-ach, Agues and Catarrhs and all notorious distempers of the same kind.

Sep. Kill Bees, make verjuice and remove and set all slips of Flowers between the two Lady-days.

Oct. Remove your plants and trees about the new moon; observing this as a seasonable secret, that in setting you carefully place that side to the South and West which were so before you took up the plant; otherwise the cold kills it.

The garments you last month hung on your backs in jest, now button them close in good earnest. Consult with your Taylors as well as Physicians.

Nov. Uncover the Roots of your Apple-trees and so let them remain till March.

Kill Swine in or near the Full of the Moon, and the flesh will the better prove in the boiling.<sup>5</sup>

Dec. In the last quarter of the Moon this month and the next are the best times to fell Timber. Let a warm fire and a cup of nectar be thy bath; the Kitchen thy apothecary's shop; hot meals and broth thy Physick, and a well-spread table the proof of thy Charity to thy poor neighbours.

<sup>5</sup> This belief is still prevalent in many counties. "The increase or decrease of the moon is a matter of practical importance in cottage households, for it decides the time of killing the pig. It is firmly believed by most folk in humble life that if a pig is killed at the waning of the moon, the bacon will not 'front' in the pot, i.e., instead of swelling in boiling, it will shrink and lose all the fat." See *Burne-Jackson's "Shropshire Folk Lore,"* p. 258.



## THE DIARY

Jan. 10. Went to Llanvilling.

14. Philip Ellis asked me in Mr. Owen's company—Does the Blind Fidler come often to see you?

To take off the laugh from himself, he told us that the night before his nephew Ph: Price said to him on his return into the company—What made you stay so long? If you had not come just now I was resolved to go away and leave you here.

17. Mr. W. Brock and Mr. Brereton quarreled about Di:

Feb. 1. A great wind.

3. Begun the "Court of Liberty."

4. Hugh<sup>6</sup> went to Nerquis Church to marry Mary Jones. The Vicar and all ready—She refused to come etc.

8. Borrowed Ld. Clarendons 3 last Vol.

10. Designing for Chester tomorrow.  
Mem<sup>m</sup> To have the tailor.

To speak to Hodgson<sup>7</sup> of The Lord Clarendons Hist: compleated or vol 7 in octavo.<sup>8</sup>

Steele's Comedys

Congreve's ibid

11. At Chester Saw the strollers act "Amphitryon"<sup>9</sup> with Mr. Brereton. Spoke with

<sup>6</sup> His manservant.

<sup>7</sup> A bookseller in Chester.

<sup>8</sup> Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion." A well-known work.

<sup>9</sup> It would be interesting to know where this representation took place. It was probably in the "Common Hall," and early in the afternoon, as he seems to have returned home at night. This would agree with the order of the Mayor and Corporation (1615) that plays such as this must end by six p.m. At a later period there were two theatres in Chester.

Mr. Roberts at the Ship tavern of private affairs.

- Feb. 14. At Waen<sup>10</sup> with K. Wynn my Valentine, at Broncoed<sup>11</sup> to see Mr. Wm. Brock sick.
15. At the Vicarage. sent for home to Mr. Row: Lloyd.
16. Went for Mr. Lloyd to Mr. Wynn to no purpose.
17. at Holywell at Mrs. Pennant's funeral.
23. Return'd Clarendon.
25. Went with Mr. Brereton to Broncoed. Mr. Wm. Brock exceeding weak.

City of Chester Feb 17

Sr. H. Bunbury <sup>12</sup>	603
Sr. R. Grosvenor <sup>13</sup>	783
P. Shakerly	491

County of Chester Feb 18

Hon Langham Booth <sup>14</sup>	3059
Sir George Warburton	3053
Charles Cholmondely Esq	2516

25. Mr. Smith proposed to me a visit in Love Lane.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Another name for Gwernaffield, the nearest village to Rhual.

<sup>11</sup> Near Mold, and close to "Tower."

<sup>12</sup> Of Stanney, Cheshire. He is described as "gay, good-humoured, and lively." He was a friend of Farquhar the actor, who drew from him the character of "Sir Harry Wildair." He and Peter Shakerly represented Chester in the Parliament of 12 William III., and they were afterwards elected six times in succession for the City.

<sup>13</sup> He was the second Grosvenor who served as M.P. for Chester. Died in 1735.

<sup>14</sup> Second son of the Earl of Warrington. He was a Whig. The other two were Tories.

<sup>15</sup> With a view to *real* love, as we shall see hereafter.



Feb. 26. Promised Mr. Smith to write as soon as I am answered from London, and to appoint the Day.

March 2. Brought my aunt M. Lloyd to Mold.

5. Went to Broncoed but found Mr. W. Brock was coach'd to Chester the same day, very sick.

9. At Mrs. Jones of Oakenholt's funeral. Tom Wynn plunged into the water of the causey below Northop Hall.

11. Went to the Vicarage. Found Mr. Brereton resolved for London since Wednesday morning.

14. Take the coach for Mr. Brereton at Chester for either stage next week. rather the 1st. took it for Monday next.

Was at Chester. Visited Mr. W. Brock in St. John's Lane who was very weak. Mr. Roberts with me. Bought a sword of Kemp, and Belt—3 guineas 2/6.<sup>16</sup>

20. At Chester to see Mr. B in the coach. Sent to enquire of Mr. W. Brock twice.

21. Bought

Spurs	1	13	0
Scoop	.	7	.
Hat	.	10	0
Mourning hilt	.	6	.
Gloves	.	3	8
Hodgson <sup>17</sup>	.	8	5

Called at the Vicarage but did not alight. The Flute there.

<sup>16</sup> A curious way of reckoning to us; but he would use the golden guinea of course.

<sup>17</sup> For books.

- Mar. 23. Coursing towards Kilken with Jack Conway.
24. Coursing about Mold with Mr. Pennant. Mr. Wm. Brock dyd at Chester—Said to be buried next Monday.
25. Went to Montg: Assises to be back at the Funeral. Got that night to Varchwell.
26. Went to Pool<sup>18</sup> with coz: Lloyd of Varchwell. With Mr. Humphrey's management pass'd a fine on my estate in Montgomeryshire £9 . 10 . 0. Returned that night to Varchwell.
27. Came home, found Mr. Brock was buryd the day before at Chester.<sup>19</sup>
30. At Broncoed. a visit of condolence with Mrs. Brereton and sister Mary.
- Ap. 2. I writt to the Flying Post.
4. Went to Ruthin. . . . From Ruthin to Denbigh and with Mr. Smith to Love Lane. A meer visit.<sup>20</sup> returned home by 11 o'clock at night.

<sup>18</sup> Welshpool.

<sup>19</sup> His mother took care to explain his enforced absence from the funeral, as appears by a copy of a letter at the end of the diary :

" March 25, 1715.

My Mother's letter to Mrs. Brock.

Madam,

We here do truly sympathise with you in this your great sorrow, and beg of the gracious God to support you, for he only can. My son being informed that the funeral would not be till next Monday, went this Morning upon urgent Business to Montgom'ry Assises, with a Resolution of returning Sabbath night in order to attend the funeral next day : it greatly troubles us that he is not here to pay that due respect unto his dear friend.

I am, etc."

<sup>20</sup> But a very momentous one, for he seems to have made up his mind to become a suitor for the young lady's hand.



- Ap. 5. Waited on the Sherrif (Mr. Wynn of Tower), a handsome appearance,<sup>21</sup> between 20 and 30 gentlemen besides Clergy. Went quite to Flint as did no other but Mr. Brock (and upon business) of this Parish. Returned together. The Judge dined with Mr. Williams of Nerquis, Sherrif of Denbighshire.
9. at the funeral of Ned Cole's wife, with sister Ann. Writt to Mrs. Lloyd of Love Lane.<sup>22</sup>
13. At Chester waited in the Hall till the Court was up to speak with Wrench about Mr. B's deed.
- Bought set of tea spoons for Mistress Lucy 12s. Gloves 1s. 3d. For Mistress Cat: Wynn, Knots 4d.<sup>23</sup> Scraper 7s.<sup>24</sup> Gloves 2s. For Sister Ann a fan 7s. A Hat for Nel 1s. 3d.
14. Went to Waen to pay my Valentine. call'd at the Vicarage *ibid*.

<sup>21</sup> This refers to the *posse* of gentlemen who accompanied him to the Assizes.

<sup>22</sup> And this is what he said :

"Apr. 9, 1715

To Mrs. Lloyd in Love Lane Denbigh

Madam

I am under an obligation, of returning you thanks for your civility, and my kind Reception at your House. I presumed on Mr. Smith's Interest, to introduce myself to your Acquaintance: and hope you will pardon me that I did it with a further Design; which I beg, yourself and the young Lady, will permit me to pursue.

I am

Madam

Your very humble Servant

NEHEMIAH GRIFFITH."

<sup>23</sup> Ribbons for his little "Valentine."

<sup>24</sup> Probably a "back-scratcher." They were often made of ivory, and were expensive.

Ap. 17. Receiv'd a letter from Mrs. Lloyd in answer to mine.<sup>25</sup>

19. Went to Garianllyn to Mr. Wynn's funeral. From the church (*i.e.* Llandrillo) to Conway with Mr. Coytmore and Mr. Holland of Conway. lay at the King's Head as the fare is 2d. a man and horse.<sup>26</sup>

22. The Great Eclipse.

23. Went to Flint. Saw two Fellows Hanged, one of Newmarket for murdering his brother, the other of Nant Mawr for stealing; the former gibbeted.<sup>27</sup>

25. Went to Chester to see the race. Lord Gower won.

26. Lee of High Lee won. A great shower just before the race.

27. Returned home. Expenses

Mr. Hodgson	5s <sup>28</sup>
At the R[ed] Lyon	4 6
Winstanllys	4
etc.	1

28. Went to the Vicarage to meet Sister Ann home from the burying of Ed: Lewis the fidler's Boy.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> It is not extant, but was certainly favourable.

<sup>26</sup> For the ferry.

<sup>27</sup> *i.e.*, Hung in chains, and therefore the body could not be claimed by relatives, or taken away, as might be the case with the one hanged. This explains the importance of the entry under May 14, where we find that the gibbeted felon had been removed, and the Sheriff was enquiring into the matter.

<sup>28</sup> For books.

<sup>29</sup> See Jan. 14 *ante*.



May 10. At Chester. Bought a night gown, a livery, bespoke a saddle and furniture.

14. At Waen. P. Wynn gone to Flint about the Fellon in gibbetts taked down the night before.

18. At Waen with the High Sheriff. Coming together by the little Miln met Tom and Sister Betty with him.

June 16. Went with Br and Sist<sup>rs</sup> to see the Engine.<sup>30</sup>

24.	at Chester Fair.	£	s.	d.
	Bought a Wig	2	3	0
	Whip		10	
	Cane		10	
	Baby <sup>31</sup>		1	6
	Prospective <sup>32</sup>		3	
	B. Glass <sup>33</sup>			5

28. At Chester, bought a knife and fork, 4s. Had Mr. Sheriff's company home.

July 1. At Coe Mawr to see Jon Jones ill of the spleen.

2. Mr. Brereton and Miss Lucy here.

5. Sen Hu: to Denbigh. Writt to Mrs. E. Ll.

6. Went to Denbigh. Mr. Lloyd came home. return'd about 10. Coz Baker buryd this night at Mold.

11. Went to Denbigh.

12. we went in the evening to Llanrhaiader Well, and to Carreg y Pennill. Sat up till 2. I presented Addison.

<sup>30</sup> Probably some water-wheel arrangement.

<sup>31</sup> This must be a doll.

<sup>32</sup> A telescope.

<sup>33</sup> A burning-glass.

July 13. Mrs. Blount returned home and with her Mr. Lloyd and sister we went by Lleweni. I parted on the mountain beyond Haid-y-Merch and came home about 4.

14. Went to Stockin.<sup>84</sup> found the family gone about business to the Rock House. Mr. Smith came soon after me. We went with Mr. E. Ll and Miss Blount to the Rock, took the King's boat and went to meet an Irish ship under sail, went aboard and were well entertained in the cabin.

15. Went with Mr. Lloyd to see Mostyn. our man made drunk. Went to see Bighton,<sup>85</sup> were shown the gardens etc by Mr. D. Pennant. Called at Martin<sup>86</sup> to visit Mrs. Pennant. Mr. Lloyd brought me to Holywell, and I had Mr. P. Wynn's company from thence.

16. My Aunt went to Wrexham.

17. Returned with account of the Riot, and demolition of both Meeting Houses.

20. Set out for Marson. Baited at Ellesmere. At Shrewsbury at Jo's. Had that night Company Mr. Jer: and Jos: Jones, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Berington, Mr. Jon<sup>n</sup>. Griffiths, Mr. James Quarrel, Martha Chidlow with sister Betty.

<sup>84</sup> A seat of the Mostyn family near Holywell. The "Rock House" was probably on the low cliffs on the shore at Mostyn.

<sup>85</sup> Bychtan, the ancestral home of the Pennants.

<sup>86</sup> Merton. There is an engraving of it in *Pennant's* "Whiteford and Holywell," p. 60.



July 21. Sent Hû with the horses and took the wherry for Worcester. The boat overloaded to Bridgnorth, had like to overset near Clun.<sup>37</sup> dined at Bridgnorth about 1. Got to Worcester at 10. The chief of our Company were Sir Charles Lloyd, Alderman Walton of Dublin, Wildings of Shrewsbury etc. Lay at the Crown.

22. Dined at Pershore and so to Marson.

23. Mr. Brereton came to us from Oxford.

24. Went together to Campden meeting.

26. Set out homeward and Mr. B. for Oxford. Dropd Tomy at Aulcester. Came to Birmingham—the White Hart. The Warwickshire Train-bands in Town.

27. Dined at Newport—Red Lyon. Came to Whitchurch—the George, had Mr. Hughes' company till Eleven.

28. Came home.

30. Visited Mr. Wynn of Tower. An inflammation in his arm.

Aug. 1. Went to Plymmog, found the whole family come there, supd there.

2. Went to Tower.

3. Went to Plymmog. Had Mr. Lloyd's company to dinner. Note—Mr. Gerrard Eyton was buryd this day.

5. Mett Mr. Lloyd with sist[er] Mrs. Salisbury and Mrs. E. Wilson Mr. Jones and

<sup>37</sup> I am unable to identify this place. It cannot, of course, refer to the well-known village of Clun, which is many miles west of the Severn.

John Griffith going to Clomendy. Went with them and stayd till 10.

Aug. 8. Went to Plymmog<sup>38</sup> took a walk to the Cave. Left Mr. Lloyd and Pentre Cerrig together and took a ramble on the mountains. Returned in 2 or 3 hours and went together into the Cave. Dined at Pentre-cerrig—took the road from Plymmog to Tower, fell, and my mare overrun me.

9. Went to Plymmog and attended them to Llanbedr Smithy.

10. Writt by Hu to Eliza. Received a letter.

11. Writt again to Eliza by Post.

20. Jon<sup>n</sup>. Quarrel came with account of the Meeting House demolished at Llanvilling.

22. At Chester about Aunt Harwood's fine.

23. Went to Denbigh, with Mr. Baddy to Love Lane.

26. Returned home.

27. At Chester. A ring £3.<sup>39</sup> Cos<sup>n</sup>. Cratchley's Company to Broughton.

28. Mrs. Brereton delivered of a son. My Aunt's horse, bought of Mr. Coytmore dyd. He was sick for 10 days, breathing short as if broken winded. When he was opened his Lights appeared prodigiously swoln, Black, rotten and stinking.

<sup>38</sup> This and Pentre Cerrig are farmhouses in Llanferres parish, on the road from Mold to Ruthin. He would have to ride over the hills to Tower.

<sup>39</sup> An engagement ring, doubtless.



Aug. 30. Writt to Mr. Brereton the news of his son. To Mr. Brock and Mr. Comberbatch to come over to christen him. Went to Stocking, found br. and sistr. there. Stayd till Thursday.

31. Went to visit cos: Ffoulks in the evening at Mr. Pierce's. The Company were Mr. Blount, Mr. Cæsar, Mr. Ball, Mr. Gittins, Mr. Lloyd and self.

Sept. 1. Went from Stockin to Holywell with Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Blount. Dined at the Cross Keys. A lease of mines executed bet[ween] Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Pierce, Ball, and Gittins. Left the company there.

2. Came to Ruthin expecting Mr. Lloyd's Company to Pool.<sup>40</sup> Got to Llangollen.

3. Came to Llanvilling.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Welshpool.

<sup>41</sup> He now seems to have had serious trouble with his tenants at Llanvilling, as shewn by the following letter and the subsequent entries in his diary, but I am unable to say what the riot was about. It may have been connected with the destruction of the "Meeting House," referred to under August 20 :

"To Adam Price Esq  
of Bodvach

Sr

I take the Liberty to acquaint you with the concern I am in, to find my self the object of so much Ill-will in this Place. I dare not longer leave my self, and Friends (on my Account) excluded the Ordinary Protection of the Laws from the Insolence and Outrage of common Villains : Yet must own I am sorry to apprehend a Prosecution of the Scoundrels will involve any Gentleman, and if you shall find it of any ill Consequence, I beg Leave to assure you (though sensible enough of what's past towards my self) that it will be no way gratefull to

Sr

Your very humble Servant

N. GRIFFITH.

Llanvilling

Sept. 4, 1715."

- Sept. 5. Came to Pool.
6. Feed Mr. Ffoulkes as Sollicitor, Mr. Williams and Mr. Comberbatch as Council against the rioters.<sup>42</sup>
7. Returned with Mr. P. Griffiths to Llanvilling for Witnesses.<sup>43</sup> Sat till 1 o'clock in company with Mr. Kynaston the Rector, Nat Kynaston, Rob. Beck and Mr. Green.
8. Returned to Pool, had the witnesses sworn and the Bill given the Jury, having examined six they said they had occasion for no more.

<sup>42</sup> In a subsequent page he gives the following expenses :

Fee to Mr. Ffoulkes	10	9
to Mr. Cumberbatch	1	1 6
to Mr. Williams	1	1 6
To each $\frac{1}{2}$ a guinea	1	1 6
	<u>£3</u>	<u>15 3</u>

<sup>43</sup> A memorandum at the end of the book gives their names, and those of the Rioters :

*Witnesses.*

Peter Griffiths	agst all but Cherry
Robert Evans	agst all
Henry John Rees	Ibid
Edw: Parry	Ibid
Owen Davies	"
Rees Price	"
Griffith Jones	"
Arthur Chidlow	against Cherry and Bynner
Thomas Jervis	against Bynner
John Chidlow junr.	against Cherry

*Rioters.*

Rowland Vaughan	Bricklayer
John Jeffreys	Taw-dresser (leather-dresser)
Richard Lewis	Shoemaker
John Owen	Barber
Robert Hugh	Shoemaker
Sydney Bynner	Gent
Isaac Griffiths	Butcher
David Jones	Taylor
Thomas Cherry	Shoemaker

all of the Parish of Llanvilling.



- Sept. 12. Returned home without baiting. Found Dr. Ffoulkes with my Aunt. Dr. Tylston and Mr. Hulton came. Writ 2 letters to Derby.
13. Went with Dr. Tylston and Mr. Hulton to Holywell. Rid together to Flint.
14. Went to Ruthin. Discoursed with Mr. Ffoulkes at Owens of the Star.<sup>44</sup>
15. Came to Ruthin to meet Mr. Lloyd who found me at Owen's with Mr. Ffoulkes. Sat up late at the White Lyon.
16. In the morning met with Mr. Molding and Mr. Hughes of Whitchurch. Took 4 pints of wine together at Withey's. Returned home.
19. attended the Sheriff at Tower.
21. Called <sup>45</sup> on the Jury. Dined at Tower.
22. attended on the Jury, dined at the Red Lyon.
23. Discharged. Dyned at Catherine Jones. Mr. Lloyd came that night, and Mr. Cæsar who went off for Ruthin.
24. Found three windows in the Hall broke, and several things stolen, among the rest Mr. Lloyd's whip.<sup>46</sup>
26. Betty Evans died suddenly.
27. My mother went to Denbigh.<sup>47</sup> Sent a letter to E by Hu.

<sup>44</sup> A Comet probably.

<sup>45</sup> He was called upon to serve on the Grand Jury.

<sup>46</sup> The whip was recovered or found. See October 3.

<sup>47</sup> In order to interview Miss Lloyd. Love-letters are frequent at this time.

Sept. 28. My mother returned. Received a letter from E by Hu. Mr. Jones of Hendre married.

29. At Betty Evan's Funeral. Writ to E.

30. At Chester with Sist Ann.<sup>48</sup>

Oct. 1. At Tower in the Evening. Mr. Hu Roberts of Wrexham dyd this morning.

3. Sent, by P. Wynn going to the Audit, a letter to Mr. Lloyd and whip.<sup>49</sup> Writt to Cos: W. Lloyd of Shrewsbury.

4. Designing for Mr. R's funeral. Changed on receiving letter from E. and went to Denbigh. Lewis Lloyd of Yale at the audit brought Mrs. Lloyd a malicious message from Lady Lloyd. Also Jones there with storys as several times before.

6. Returned by Ruthin, Mr. Lloyd coming so far on his way to Plas Newydd. Mr. Baddy *was* at Chester all this while.

8. Writt to E.

11. at Waen the difference broke out between Broncoed and them about P. W[ynn]'s letters.

12. at Waen with Mr. Brereton and sister. Left her at Vicarage.

13. Coursing towards Kilken with Tom Wynn. He fell in coming home.

14. Received a letter from E.

15. Writt to E.

16. Rec<sup>d</sup> Mr. Baddy's letter of ill omen.

<sup>48</sup> Born June 17, 1693. Died unmarried.

<sup>49</sup> See September 24 *ante*.



- Oct. 18. At the Leet Court at Mold.
19. Went to Denbigh.
20. Mrs. Wynn of Plâs Enyon came to Love Lane. Sat up at Cards till past 2.
21. Returned, at parting with E. Had Mrs. Wynn's Company to Llanrhyder.
22. Writ to Mr. Baddy upon the last proposal, I left with him yesterday, and writt to E.
25. at Mold.
26. At Chester. Got of Mr. Simpson a return of £200. The City Train'd-Bands up. Met with Mr. Brock at the Exchange Coffee House.<sup>50</sup> Dined together at the Red Lyon<sup>51</sup> and came home together. Hû was sent before by Northop, and brought a letter from E going to Stockin.
31. Sent Hû with a letter to know would it be proper coming to Stockin on Holyday.<sup>52</sup>
- Nov. 1. Went to Stockin. Mr. Davies of the I. of Man came there.
2. Returned, as also Mr. Ll for Denbigh.
3. Met Mr. Ll at Tavern-y-Celin. On the night before, Mr. Baldwyn and Mrs. Jones of Celyn fled from Pen-y-Garth and were marryd.
- Mr. Ll came with me home.

<sup>50</sup> This stood on the Town Hall Square, opposite the west end of the Cathedral, and was the favourite meeting place for gentlemen. Burney recounts having seen Handel drinking his "dish of coffee" there.

<sup>51</sup> In Northgate Street.

<sup>52</sup> i.e., On All Saints' day which was the following day. Young men of the present time would not stop at home on this account, I fear.

Nov. 4. Mr. Lloyd went, brought him beyond Kilken.

7. Mr. Baddy called in on his way to Chester.

8. Went to Stockin with Tom Parry. In the evening with Mr. Pyers and Mr. Davies of the Isle of Man to the Cross Keys at Holywell.

9. Returned. Mr. Baddy called, his 3 daughters with him on their way from Chester.

11. Received Mr. B's letter from Paris and writt back.

At night Fœlix came, to take the cure of Miss K. Wynn in hand.

12. Went with Fœlix to Waen. Saw the child drest. At midnight this neighbourhood were affrighted with the discharge of Canon which proved to be at Liverpool for Gen. Wills's surrounding the Rebels in Preston in Lancashire.<sup>58</sup>

<sup>58</sup> The rebellion began in Perthshire, in August 1715, and gradually spread southwards. In October the Firth of Forth was crossed, and a little later the Scots joined forces with the English who had risen in Northumberland under the Earl of Derwentwater, a landowner of great influence. Further reinforcements came from the west of Scotland, under the Earl of Nithsdale. An attempt to surprise Newcastle failed, and by this time General Carpenter had arrived from London with four regiments of Dragoons, with orders to attack the rebels. But his regiments were weak in numbers, and two of them composed entirely of recruits, and the rebels seem to have had little difficulty in avoiding them, and ultimately making their way southwards, *via* Kendal and Lancaster, as far as Preston, on November 9th. Here they were skilfully surrounded and attacked by General Wills, with a force of cavalry and infantry. His first attempts on the town, however, were repulsed; but General Carpenter reinforced him with his dragoons from Newcastle, and the rebels, seeing their case hopeless, surrendered.



- Nov. 14. Went to Chester for news. At Evening the Express came of the Rebels surrender. Sat at Hollands with Dr. Tylston and young Mr. Hulson. L<sup>d</sup> Cholmondeley and company returned from Warrington. Rejoicings etc.
15. Returned home early and passed on for Denbigh. E. not come from Knockin.
16. Returned home. Mr. K. to Llanynys.
18. Went to Chester for further news. Found Mr. Benja going for Preston. Went with him and Mr. Penket. Lay at Warrington—the *Eagle and Child*.
19. Came to Preston about 2. The rabble shift'd into the Church, mostly Highlanders. The Leaders in several houses.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>54</sup> *Patten* says: "For the better preventing escapes, they were ordered to several places of confinement: the Lords were secured in the most commodious houses or inns. The Scotch officers and gentry, divided into three parties, were set under a guard at the sign of *The Mitre*, *The White Bull*, and *The Windmill*. The Highlanders and Common men were put into the Church, where they continued about a month, the town's people being obliged to find them water and bread; whilst they took what care of themselves they could, unripping all the linings from the seats or pews, and making thereof breeches and hose to defend themselves from the extremity of the weather. Several of them were sent under guard to Wigan the 23rd of November, and afterwards to Chester. . . .

English Noblemen and gentlemen taken prisoners	75
Their servants or followers	83
Private men in the church	305

Total English	<u>463</u>
---------------	------------

Scots Noblemen, Officers and gentlemen taken prisoners	143
Their vassals etc.	862

Total Scots	<u>1005</u>
-------------	-------------

Retaken	<u>21</u>
---------	-----------

In all	<u><u>1489</u></u>
--------	--------------------

A great many found means to escape."

Nov. 20. About 200 marched under a guard for London. Had particular view of E. Derwentwater<sup>55</sup> and brother, L<sup>d</sup> Widdrington, Mr. Forster,<sup>56</sup> Earl of Wintoun,<sup>57</sup> Curnwars,<sup>58</sup> Nithisdale,<sup>59</sup> Visc: Kenmuir,<sup>60</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Nairn, E. of Hume's son, L<sup>d</sup> Charles Murray, Master of Kaim, Mackintosh,<sup>61</sup> Brocaldin alias Major Stuart and uncle—these in Highland dress. Came at night to Ormeskirk.

21. Came to Liverpool with Mr. Benjamin.

22. Went about viewing the Fortifications against the Rebels. Drunk 2 bottles of wine aboard the Lion. Took boat to Eastham, Mrs. Stanley with us. Came to Chester about 4.

23. Came home. Mrs. B and Lucy here.

<sup>55</sup> Beheaded February 24th, 1715-16. His brother, Charles Radcliffe, was condemned to death, but escaped from Newgate December 11th, 1716. For ballads on the execution of the Earl, see "Shropshire Folk-Lore," p. 537; and *Harland's* "Ballads and Songs of Lancashire," p. 265.

<sup>56</sup> Owing to Lords Derwentwater and Widdrington being Roman Catholics, it was thought wise to make Mr. Forster (a Protestant) the "General" of the expedition. He had no military capacity whatever, and his incompetency was a great factor in the surrender at Preston. He escaped from Newgate April 1716.

<sup>57</sup> Escaped from Newgate 1716.

<sup>58</sup> The Earl of Carnwarth.

<sup>59</sup> Escaped from the Tower on February 23rd, 1715-16, dressed in his wife's cloak and hood. These garments were afterwards called "Nithsdales."

<sup>60</sup> Beheaded with Lord Derwentwater.

<sup>61</sup> He was a brother of the head of the clan, and his regiment consisted of thirteen companies of fifty men in each. He had received military experience in Holland, and had he been in command throughout, things might have turned out differently. His crossing of the Firth of Forth in face of the Royalists showed great skill. See "Ballads and Songs of Lancashire," p. 57, for "Brigadier Macintosh's Farewell to the Highlands."



Nov. 25. At Tower and Waen. Cos Dolly Lloyd here, Ned Pennant. Mrs. B went. Writ to Mrs. Ll et E.

29. Went to Denbigh.

30. At the Sun with Mr. Ll, Dr. Ros and brother, Bailiff Middleton etc.

Dec. 2. At Lleweny upon Mrs. T. Lloyd's invitation.

3. Return'd and had Mr. Ll, E, and Miss Blunt's company to Carreg-y-Pennill.

5. At Pentrerobin with Sist<sup>r</sup> on visit.

(End of Diary).

#### BOOKS LENT.

To Coz: Baker

Tale of a Tub

Rabelais 3<sup>d</sup> p.

Amours of French Kings

Letters of Roch. etc.

George

D of B's Conference etc.

To Mrs. Lloyd of Pentrerobin

(cancelled) Dryden's Virgil 3 vl.

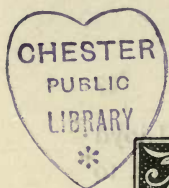
1 and 2 returned.

To Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Brock

Archbp of Dublin's Serm and Ans.

(cancelled) Duke of B's Conference.

German Doctors.



## The 1715 Rebellion

Letters from John Rutherfoord, Esq., of Knowsouth, a Scotch prisoner of war at Liverpool, and from William Elliott, Esq., relative to his release.<sup>1</sup>



JOHN RUTHERFOORD was the eldest son of Thomas Rutherfoord of Knowsouth, near Jedburgh, and was amongst the Scotch contingent which surrendered at Preston in November 1715. To what regiment he belonged and what "laird" he followed is uncertain. Though the son was a rebel the father remained staunch to the Hanoverian monarchy, and seems to have received an additional grant of arms for his loyalty, as may be seen by his armorial bearings.



**RUTHERFOORD Esq.<sup>r</sup>**  
of  
**KNOWSOUTH**

<sup>1</sup> Printed by kind permission of James Robertson Thomson, Esq., Uffington House, Chester—a descendant of the family.



John Rutherfoord is believed to have gone to Virginia, and to have remained there. He was born in 1686, but the date of his death is unknown.

J. C. B.

No. 1. Addressed :

Pd 4.

Thomas Rutherfoord  
of Knowsouth to the  
care of Mr. John Ainslie  
Post Mr. in Jedr. by  
the Berwick bag and  
by the Newcastle bag  
upon Tyn. Scotland.

Liverpool,

Febr: 28th 1716.

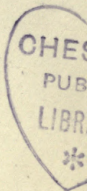
Sir,

I receaved yours dated from Ed[inbro]. Since my brother went from this there has a fever raged amongsts us which few hath escēaped, and hath brought severall to their graves. Our friend Charles Scott dyed on Sunday night last and was honestlie buried by fiernitoun.<sup>2</sup> If Sir Patrick Scott<sup>3</sup> be not in the countrie, you may writ to Mr. John Cranston and lett him communicate it to his wife. Chesters<sup>4</sup> I thought was gone likewise, but is better although not quite out of hazard yet. Herkers and his eldest son are both dead and severall other Scotts gentlemen not of your acquaintance. I had a fever likewise and was bad

<sup>2</sup> George Rutherford of Fairnington (another branch of the family), and a fellow prisoner. See letters 3 and 4.

<sup>3</sup> Of Ancrum.

<sup>4</sup> His estate was near Knowsouth.



eneugh but am prettie weell. If it had pleased God to [have] taken me likewise I believe it would been better for my children, being not yet convicted. Wee who hath signed the petition for transpor[ta]tion eggspectt no further tryall for our lives, and whether transportation be our fate or not is not yet known. Will Rutherford writes in his that ye design to come up, which I desire not to be sudden, it being a far journey for you who is tender and trubled with the Ischiatick.<sup>5</sup> My brother would give a full account of us. Be pleased to give my kind servise to my wife,<sup>6</sup> my mother and all the familie. I am

Sir

Your obedient Son

JO: RUTHERFOORD.

Charles Smith hath a fever but I hop will not prove dangerous.

No. 2. Addressed :

To

Pd 4d.

Thomas Rutherford of Knowsouth to the care of Mr. John Ainslie Postmaster in Jedburgh to be put into the Rutsdale<sup>7</sup> bage and by way of Berwick, Scotland.

Sir,

I reseaved yours dated May 1st. Our information is still verie uncertain how the Government is to dispose upon us. It's talked that all the gentlemen

<sup>5</sup> This reminds one of "Poverty," in *Skelton's* "Magnificence" :

"Alasse I have the cyatyca in my hyppe

Alasse where is youth that was wont for to skyppe."

<sup>6</sup> She was Miss Isabel Scott of Raeburn.

<sup>7</sup> Rochdale. (?)



here are to be transported except one gentleman of a fortune Johnstone of Wamfrae. Whether he be reserved upon the account of his estate, or his friend Annandale<sup>8</sup> hath made interest for him, we know not. However I would rather be transported than undergo a fine. There came from Chester here yesterday a hundred and four prisoners amongst whom were Cousin James, John Brown, Ninian Brown and severall other gentlemen. They tell me that neither Dr. Rutherford nor his nephew will be transported. When I wrote to Cousin Will anent our friends there lightnes,<sup>9</sup> I told him that I thought they would recover ther judgment as they recovered ther strength which they have, being now as well as ever. I did not expect that he would have exposed my letter so much. I think Blackhill might have saved any such reflection, for it verie seldom happens but I am fullie as well employed as he is. I know he looks upon any escape that Will makes as through a magnifieing glass. However William shall make better use of the next letter I write to him. I am verie anxious to hear of my wife being brought to bed wh I pray God may be soon and safelie. Give my service to her, my mother and all the familie. I am

Sir,

Your most obedient Son

JO: RUTHERFOORD.

Liverpool May 13th,

1716.

<sup>8</sup> Johnstone of Annandale.

<sup>9</sup> i.e., They were light-headed through fever. Unfortunately his Cousin William had shown the letter too freely, and seems to have conveyed the impression that the prisoners mentioned had become permanently demented. When they got better they resented the imputation.

No. 3. Addressed :

Pd 4d.

Thomas Rutherford of Knowsouth to the care of  
Mr. John Ainslie Postmaster in Jedburgh  
by way of Berwicke and to be put in the Rutsdail  
bage. Scotland.

Liverpool May 15<sup>th</sup>

1716.

Sir,

This day I had a very kind letter from Mr. Elleot, who tells me he had one from you with Sir Gilbert Elleot's postcripe, and promises that if I be to goe abroad that I shall goe upon the same footing and recommendation with young fiernitoun.<sup>10</sup> He desired to know of me whether I was classed amongst those of Elleots or not. I wrote to him that I know not how I was classed, and that I had no estate, livving by my employment, for your small estate could not divide during your life, which I desired he might signifie to those that are concerned in classing us and to use his interest that I may be listed amongst those of noe estates, in case I should be listed otherwise. That account from Chester of the prisoners (which you mention in your day's letter) livving upon bread and water lasted only for two or three days, for there was no such order from the Government, and was onlie doon by Sir Thomas Johnston's doers here to oblige them to sign Indentors.<sup>11</sup> The gentlemen does not expect to be under indentors further than to give Sir Thomas John-

<sup>10</sup> See Note 2.

<sup>11</sup> Indentures binding them to go to plantations abroad. It will be seen from letter No. 4 that Sir Thomas Johnston was making a good business of this at £25 per head.



ston a small piece of money to be master of them, and to goe to anie place of the plantations they please.

I rely upon Mr. Elleot for making condition with Sir Thomas Johnstone for me. He is to goe for Scotland after our business is over, where I desire ye not to neglect to wait upon him and give him heartie thanks for his kindness towards me.

Be pleased to give my humble service to Sir Gilbert Elleot and thank him in my name. I long extremelie to hear of Tibies happie deliverie. I wish with all my heart she were in a condition that she might goe along with me, for I believe I might make shift to make her and me live better there than in Scotland. We should leave the care and burden of the bairns to you. Without her I shall never have patiens to stay although I was never in such a good way of livving. My service to her, my mother and all the familie. I am, Sir

Your most obedient Son

JO: RUTHERFOORD.

*From W. Elliot, Esq., to Thomas Rutherfoord, Esq.*

No. 4. Addressed:

To Mr. Rutherfurde of Knowsouth  
to the cair of the Postmaster of  
Jedburrough with speed.  
By the bagg of Berwick upon Tweed.

London May 17, 1716.

Sir,

I wrote to your son the 12<sup>th</sup>, of which I expect an answer tomorrow, to know if he inclynd (as you formerly wrote to me) to goe with young fairnington. If he did I told him I wold make the same terms for

him as for the other. In the meantyme I have spoke to Sir Tho' Johnston who demands twentyfive pounds to deliver him in Virginia or some place near that country to any friend of myne, and at liberty to dispose of himself as he thinks fitt there, giving security here that he shall continue abroad seven years, unless favour be obtain'd of the Governmt to return sooner. I design to conclude absolutly for Mr. Geo: Rutherfurde tomorrow but must conclude conditionally for yr son till I know his minde and who is to be his security for if that is not provided soon he may possibly be sent abroad in servitude. I shall be come off myself before yr answeare cane come back but I shall leave instructions with my wife what is to be done. They talk of sending them away in tenn days or a fortnight. There is severall stopt both at Chester and Liverpool in order to be tryd, but yr son is not of that number. I give my duty to yrself and family and am

Sir your most humble

Servant

WM. ELLIOT.

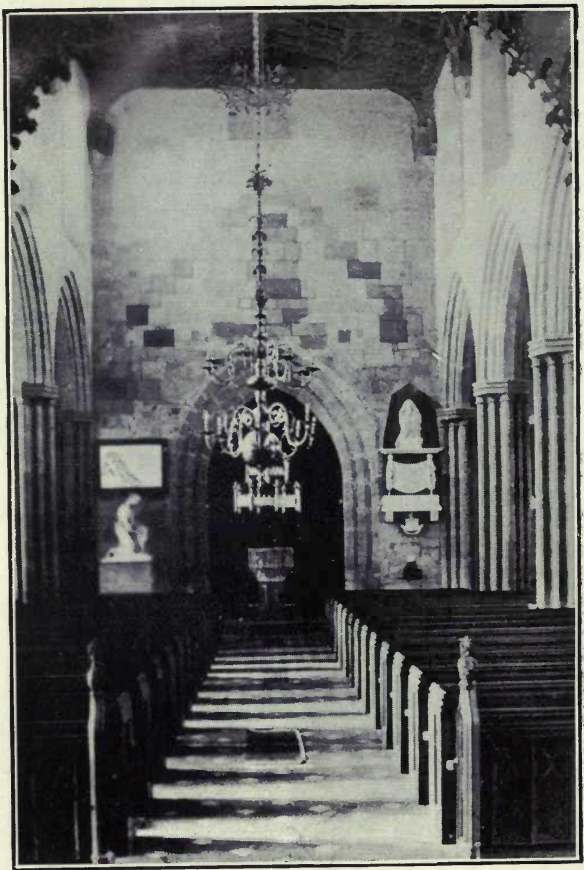
P.S.

It will be fitt to think of a Creditt abroad for yr son and necessarys such as cloths and some accomodations for his voyadge.









West end ; showing Early English Roof-outline, and blocked  
14th century Tower Window ; taken 1867





## The Church of All Saints, Gresford ; a guess at its Architectural History

BY THE REV. E. A. FISHBOURNE, M.A.

*(Read 17th December, 1907)*

**T**HE church at Gresford, which has the good fortune to retain much of its ancient adornments, is of quite exceptional archæological interest. It is not of Welsh foundation, as its dedication shows. It is mentioned in Domesday. In Edward the Confessor's time Gresford was a forest and the land "waste." So 1070 is a date behind which we cannot go, for it was in that year that William got possession of Chester, after which settlers came to Gresford, whose names are given in Domesday.

The oldest portions of the existing church are an early English buttress, and the lower half of the west wall of the nave. On each side of the present tower-arch there is a continuous seam, which joins the old roof outline still visible much below the present roof. These show that the 13th century church was only eighteen feet wide ; its eastward extension one can only settle by looking for foundations.

About the middle of the 14th century the church was doubled by building a south aisle of nearly equal width, and a porch, making it like many churches in Denbighshire. A tower of very plain massive character having no western window was added to the nave, and an arch, without capitals or mouldings but simple continuous chamfers in three orders, was cut through the wall into the tower. At the east end, the chancel was extended as far as the present altar rail—in fact the altar rail now stands on this east wall—and projected eleven feet beyond the south aisle.

Beneath this extension a stone barrel-vaulted crypt was made; it is eighteen feet from north to south, which shows that the chancel was the same width as the nave. This chamber is eight feet wide from east to west, and at each end there is a strongly-barred window which being now wholly within the church does not admit light. The original entrance was from outside, but is now beneath the floor of the north aisle. This crypt, so unusual a feature in a country church, was quite an enigma to the few who knew of its existence; but it occurred to me that probably it was a strong room, or treasure chamber, in which articles of value were kept. Very shortly afterwards my attention was attracted to a few sentences from an ancient lease which Archdeacon Thomas published in his valuable "History of the Diocese of St. Asaph." I went to St. Asaph to see it, and found there a lease made by a Vicar of Gresford in 1543. It threw a flood of light upon what I was looking for. It showed that the church had been a place to which pilgrims resorted "from dyvers parts of the Realme"; that by means of the wealth thus accruing the present church "was strongely and beautyfully made erecte and buylded, as also all manner of





Interior, looking east

*Rev. F. James*

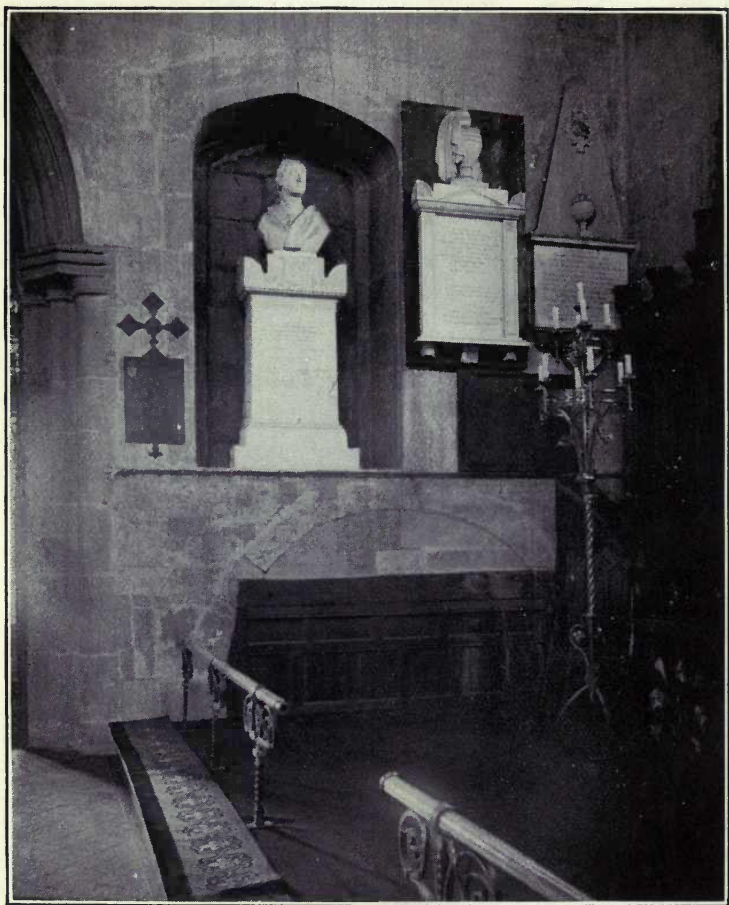






Books called at well here by the name of the library

London 1871



Blocked Arch of Processional Path, and Door to Gallery above

*W. G. Holland*



ornaments wer bowght and provyded," etc. It was, then, easy to see why a treasure chamber was needed in the 14th century church. Is it not strange that not a vestige of a tradition has lingered at Gresford, and the merest random guesses were made to account for there being so fine a church?

At the close of the 15th century, about 1490, the church was almost entirely rebuilt. At first sight nothing appears easier to understand than its ground-plan, consisting as it does of a nave, a choir with sac-rarium, and aisles continuous throughout; and yet, because it has always been taken for granted that the church is now what it was in the 16th century, the signs of changes and alterations have never been understood.

The following explanation appears to me to solve all difficulties. When the church was rebuilt they did not make a clean sweep of everything; they retained the west end of the nave and aisle, the porch and south wall as far as the window sills. The greater width of the nave was obtained by reducing the thickness of the walls, and also by taking about nine inches from the south aisle, thus throwing the tower arch out of the centre of the nave. Then at the east end, the church was extended eleven feet; the east wall, however, was not removed, but only lowered, to become a reredos to the altar, which remained on its old site but little raised above the nave. The space beyond was for a processional path and vestry, to which access was obtained from each aisle by a low round arch now hidden behind wooden doors. Into this retro-choir, as I may call it, there is a descent of five steps, owing to a fall in the ground. Thus, we see that the church was specially designed to deal with frequent processions.

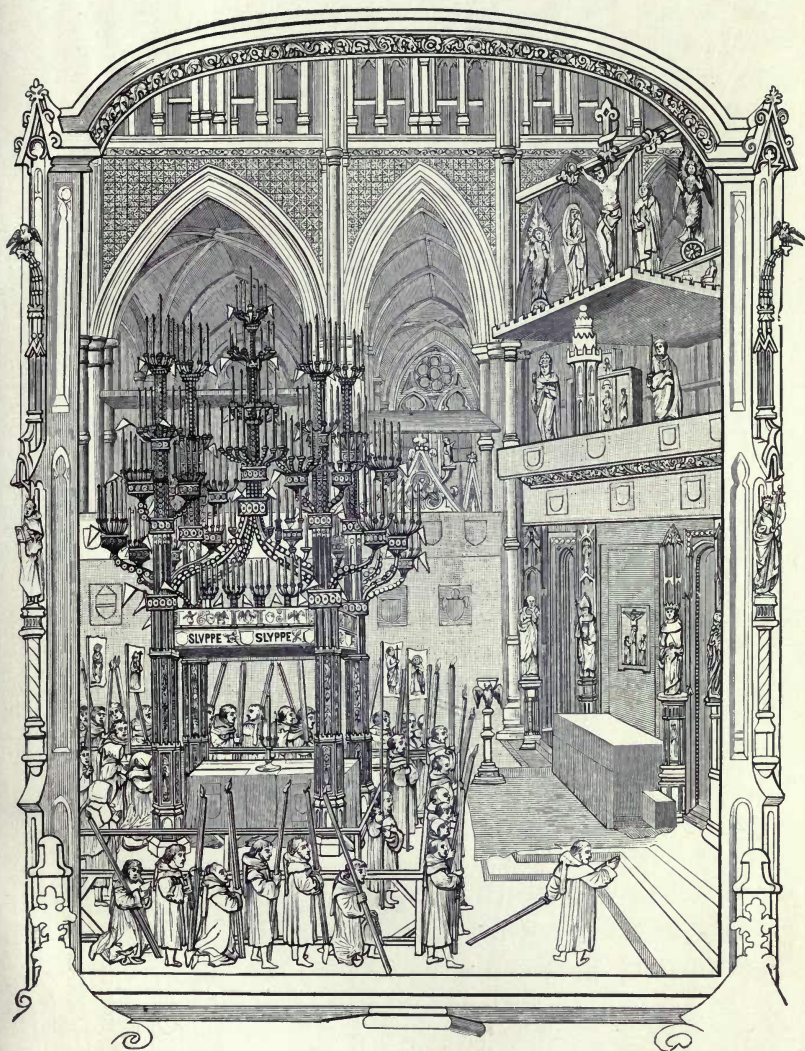
Immediately above these low arches there are blocked openings, one on each side; these were considered to have been intended for windows, but were blocked almost as soon as built, on account of a change of plan. This appeared to me improbable, and on pointing them out to Mr. Caroë, and also to Mr. Comper, when visiting the church, they each suggested they might be doors to a minstrel gallery. I took out a stone to search for grooving for glass, and there was none, nor mullion stools; the jambs are square and the sills flat; there can be no doubt they were doors.

While my mind was full of this, I happened one day to be looking through an illustrated edition of *Green's* "History of the English People," and there to my joy I found that at Westminster Abbey there had been such a gallery as I imagined must have been at Gresford. You see on the screen a picture taken from the "Islip Roll"; it is the funeral of Abbot Islip in 1532. It shows the altar and the reredos, which we must remember is still there; above the reredos and forming part of it is a projecting gallery, upon which are the pyx, a shrine, and the figures of SS. Peter and Paul. Above this again there is a broad canopy upon which stands the great rood with its attendant figures.

Here, then, was a revelation to me; eastern galleries were not unknown, and even the rood might be placed above the altar instead of over the choir screen. If this was so at Westminster why not elsewhere?<sup>1</sup> That there had been such an arrangement at Gresford would never have been suspected had the main arcades been continued to the east end.

<sup>1</sup> Since writing this I have found that at York Minster there was a reredos with gallery above which was removed in 1726, and the altar was placed in its present position.





Funeral of Abbot Islip of Westminster, A.D. 1532. Islip Roll

*From Green's "Short History," inserted by kind permission of Mrs. Green and the Publishers (Messrs. Macmillan & Co.)*





It is stated in the Calendar of State Papers that Archbishop Laud "gave special directions to take down galleries and monuments at the east end of churches near the communion tables, and to place the tables there as in their proper places." From this I gather that eastern galleries were not uncommon in Laud's time. It is perhaps due to his principle of "thorough" that they have disappeared so completely. It is impossible to believe that the Gresford rood-screen ever had a gallery, partly on account of its loftiness and slender supports; partly because there is no possible way of getting to it.

Here I propound a theory, which I do with diffidence, for I am quite ignorant of mediæval ritual. We are told that the closed choir screens of our great cathedrals and churches were always rood lofts, and when high mass was sung the gospel and other portions of the service were sung from them. May we not think it probable that in those great Benedictine and other such choirs some arrangement was made such as we see was the case at Westminster?<sup>2</sup> Must the gospeller go to a place behind those who were taking part in the service? and let us remember that at Chester the choir included one bay of the nave and the space under the tower. If it was sung to those in the nave, we know that at Carlisle the nave was another church under a different jurisdiction. I think it would be well to investigate the reports which Sir Nathaniel Brent returned to Laud on the results of his Visitation, which I have not yet been able to do.

To return to Gresford. A chapel was formed at the east end of each aisle by a screen crossing the aisle.

<sup>2</sup> And at York?

The chapel on the north side is of great interest. The east window has its date 1498; the subjects are taken from The Gospel of the Birth of Mary. The next window has coloured glass only in its upper portion; the scenes are from the Golden Legend—the Funeral of the Virgin, Her Entombment, Her Assumption, and Her Coronation. Between these two windows there is a canopied niche showing traces of colour. Taking into consideration that these windows refer to the Virgin Mary, it is in the highest degree probable that this was the Lady Chapel, and that it was her statue which stood in the niche beside the altar. But further, it is most likely that this statue was the great object of veneration which brought the pilgrims to Gresford to worship at her shrine. Throughout the church we find the image of the Virgin everywhere displayed, and it is remarkably the case in the great east window, where she is being shown to the universe as queen of heaven.<sup>3</sup>

There was another image in the church which probably stood upon the gallery; it was the image of the patron saint or "head hallow." There was a strict rule that the image of the patron saint should be placed in the chancel. This church being dedicated to All Saints the rule was complied with by putting up an actual image and calling it "All Hallows." There is in Somerset House the will of a Gresford gentleman

<sup>3</sup> November 12th. I found last week under the floor of the church an oblong stone built into a wall, and had it removed. It is 2 feet by 9 inches by 9 inches. The lower half is quite in the rough; three sides and the top have different ornamentation; the fourth side has a crowned figure of the Virgin, with a lily in one hand, and in the other extended hand a huge pair of shears. The stone seems to have been a boundary stone; probably one of several marking a special area under the protection of the Virgin; possibly where there was a right of sanctuary. The meaning of the shears is as yet obscure. This stone, however, corroborates my theory of the pre-eminence of the Virgin at Gresford.





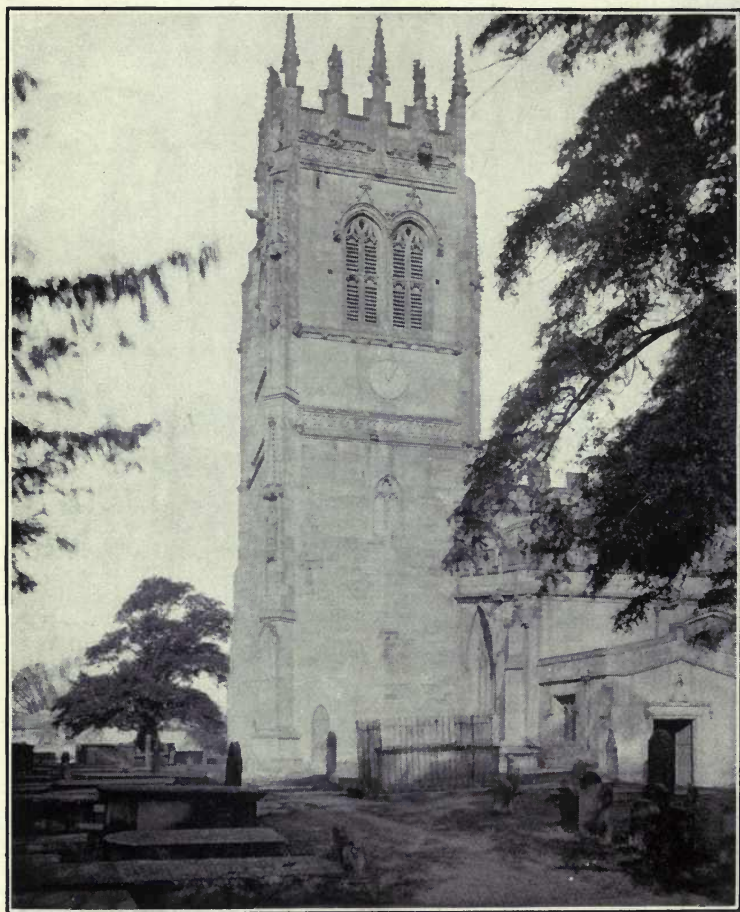
Conjectured Shrine of the Image of the Blessed Virgin

*C. G. Caldecott*









Tower, 14th Century Porch, and Aisle Window—Figure of the  
Blessed Virgin above porch door

*W. G. Holland*



made in 1512, in which there is the following bequest :  
“I will that my executors by a yerde and a quarter of velvet to make all halowes a coote and paie for the making.”

I made a very interesting discovery in the British Museum. It was the pocket-book of a man who visited Gresford in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Sir Simonds D'Ewes prefixed the following title: “Certaine verie rare observations of Chester, and some parts of Wales, with divers Epitaphes, Coats, Armouris and other monuments verie orderlie and laboriouslie gathered together. . . . All taken by the Author, who seems to me to have been Sampson Erdeswicke, A.D. 1574.”

In this book Erdeswicke recorded the names of the donors of all the windows but two, which must have been broken before he came, and also the dates of some. From it I learnt that the splendid east window was given by Lord Derby in 1500. This window is full of interest, which I must now pass by; I have written an account of it in “*Archæologia Cambrensis*” 1907.

The upper portion of the tower, which is a beautiful piece of work, was not begun till after 1512; and the pinnacles—the alternate ones being human figures—seem to have been added after 1588.

One more question remains to be answered: when were the present altar steps and the boarded floor of the sacarium laid down? I have every reason for believing this work was done about 1635 to comply with Laud's order “that galleries and monuments at the east end of churches were to be pulled down, and the holy table was to be placed altar-wise along the east wall, and fenced in by railings to guard it from desecration.”

It would take too long to explain how I reasoned out the matter, but I have fully entered into it in my book on the church. What took place was probably this: The eastern gallery was cleared away, and the reredos wall only partially taken down, so as not to interfere with the crypt. A wooden floor was laid across the chasm to the east wall, and five steps gave access to this new sacrarium; a rail then from wall to wall fenced in the altar.

It is not often that a post-Reformation alteration has so greatly added to the dignity of a church.

Here I close my rapid survey of Gresford church, and I must leave it with you to say whether my interpretation is correct or not.







Acton Church and Dorfold Hall ;  
a description in 1907

BY JAMES HALL

(*Read 21st January, 1908*)

**ACTON CHURCH**



ACTON Church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a mound-like graveyard beside the main road between Chester and Nantwich, about a mile from the latter place. The graveyard, so raised by the burials of past centuries, is an indication of the antiquity of the church, which, originally, was the mother-church of a very wide area in South Cheshire. Near the south-east corner of the churchyard is a sundial cross on a square socket raised on three steps. Formerly it stood on the south side of the church, and gave the name, Cross Field, to land now partly built upon. Above the octagonal shaft, which is the only remaining part of the pre-Reformation cross, is a cube with dial and gnomon, and a ball painted to represent the ecliptic and hour circles of the globe. On the upper edge of the cube are the words, now almost obliterated—

“Tempus fugit, Mors venit, Ut hora, Sic vita”;

a solemn sermon to the wayfarer who may be as heedless of the passing hour, as he is ignorant of the Latin legend.

On the western side of the churchyard stands the vicarage, built by Vicar Harwar "at his own cost and charge in the year 1723," as stated in the Parish register. Near it, a square moat, probably contemporaneous with the oldest part of the church, encloses land on which, it is believed, a vicarage stood in ancient times.

*Exterior.* Acton Church consists of a west tower, a nave with aisles and clearstory, and an aisle-less chancel. There are no aisled chancels in South Cheshire, because ambulatories were not needed for processions in small parish churches. The church is not well-proportioned; the tower being very large; the nave, wide and short; the chancel, long and low. Nor is it attractive in appearance; indeed, none of the churches in South Cheshire, excepting Nantwich, can compare in point of beauty with the mediæval churches of the Eastern counties. Yet, at Acton, there are striking characteristics worthy of observation.

The *tower* is of late Norman construction, dating back to between 1150 and 1180. In plan it is a square of about thirty-five feet in the side; and, being built of cubical blocks with wide-jointed masonry, it impresses one with the severity and strength of a castle-keep; indeed it may have been needed for a fortress in ancient times, as it was certainly so used in the war times of Charles I.

At each corner is an adjacent pair of flat buttresses of little projection and slight stages, carried to the top of the belfry chamber; the pair at the south-west corner being pierced with loophole slits to light the stairway. In the 18th century an exterior doorway for bell-ringers' exit was allowed to be made here, as also in the churches at Nantwich, Audlem, and Wrenbury.



Two string courses round the tower and across the buttresses prove the stonework of the three storeys to be of the same age. In the lowest storey of the west wall are two flat buttresses of less height. The distance of wall-space between them is so small, that both buttresses were cut into, in order to insert a doorway in the 15th century. So that for about 250 years there was no west door to the church.

On each side of the tower is a pair of belfry windows, each of three lights, the mullions forming lancets in the window-heads; but the ogee dripstone is a later addition and not ornamental in form. The top storey was rebuilt after a disaster that befell the church in a hurricane. The parish register records—

“On Tuesday March 15th 1757 about noon the upper Part of the Steeple<sup>1</sup> was by the excessive violence of the Wind or Tempest suddenly blown down, and falling upon the roof of the Church broke it entirely and destroyed most of the Pews and a gallery erected therein at the West end. The estimate of damage given in to obtain a Brief was £1160; but exceeded by £600. Total cost £1760. The Height of New Tower from Church Flagg Floor to highest part of Battlement 28 yards 3½ inches.”

Of the body of the church, no part is contemporary with the tower. The present walls belong to the 14th century. In evidence of this—

- (a) The buttresses have great projection and steep slopes like those at Nantwich and Bunbury.
- (b) A convex-plano string-course,<sup>2</sup> peculiar to South Cheshire churches of that period, occurs between the buttresses on both nave and chancel.

<sup>1</sup> Before the disaster the tower was sixteen feet higher than it now is; so that it must originally have been nearly as many yards high as it was feet broad.

<sup>2</sup> This string-course is not carried continuously round the church.

- (c) The south doorway has richly sculptured panelling in the jambs; and an ogee canopy with crockets and finial.
- (d) The pointed window-arches have the roll-moulded dripstone terminating with two heads.<sup>8</sup>

The *North aisle* is later work; having been rebuilt early in the 15th century as a memorial to Sir William Manwaring, whose arms in stone appear on buttress and door. In 1896 it was found necessary to again rebuild, using the same stones, that exterior wall; because it then bulged fourteen inches out of plumb. When taken down it was found to be hollow, and partly filled in with earth and timber. Inside the wall were found stones of a round-headed doorway, and the complete parts of a small lancet window—remains of an earlier church that were again fitted together, and built into a wall in the underground area to a new heating chamber.

The exterior of the chancel exhibits 17th century renaissance work almost unique in church architecture. On the gable is a Jacobean enrichment consisting of a shell-like ornament; and on the walls a clumsy looking alure or parapet, designed in triangles that contain heart-shaped stones. Masonic emblems occur on the stunted pinnacles; and on the cornice in each of the three bays the Wilbraham arms—three bends wavy. This work was done about the year 1621 by *Sir Richard Wilbraham*, of Woodhey, 1st Bart., the then lay rector and owner of the advowson of Acton Church, who inserted in the wall above the east window

<sup>8</sup> The terminals of the window next the south door have been left uncarved.



his shield of arms with impalement (six lioncels rampant for *Savage*) crest and mantling in stone.

In the year 1618 he had granted a messuage and lands in Faddiley to "*Thomas*, his son and heir apparent, *Raphe Wilbraham*, of Dorfold, *Alexander Elcock*, of Poole, *John Brayne*, of Aston, *William Allen*, of Brindley, *John Aston*, of Aston, *Richard Wilbraham*, of Worleston, and *Raphe Huxley*, of Brindley," to hold upon trust "for the repair and maintenance of the church of our Lady of Acton";<sup>4</sup> and to those trustees was probably due the alteration of the 14th century tracery in the windows of both chancel and south aisle.

*Interior.* Acton Church tower rests on three arches; and, therefore, it always had side aisles. This is so at Bunbury; and such towers are said to be "engaged." Low piers and plain recessed arches are the characteristic features. The north piers are still without ornament; but the capitals of the south piers have the nail-head moulding, and a single stiff-leaf enrichment on the chamfered edge of the pier. The eastern arch of the tower is higher than the side arches. Its north pier has the dog-tooth moulding, while the abacus of the south pier has the trowel-point ornament. Above this arch in the second storey—believed to have been originally a priest's room—is a lancet opening<sup>5</sup> in the wall through which a full view of the interior of the church is obtainable.

The west wall of the tower, which is about eight feet thick, has three lancet windows finished by a round shaft that gives a line of light and shadow in fine

<sup>4</sup> Recog. Rolls 16 and 17, Jac. I.

<sup>5</sup> This opening was discovered on removing the clock in 1897.

contrast with the uniform light on the broad surface of the splayed jamb. Below the central lancet the wall was pierced in the 15th century to make a vestibule for the west door. In constructing this vestibule the base moulding of the window was destroyed to form an ill-shaped arch. Here again is evidence that originally there was no west door to this church.

Although there are no masons' marks on the tower, the diagonal tooling in irregular "batts" by axe is proof of Norman work; while the lancet windows and ornamentations on the piers are indicative of the incoming Early English style of architecture. To that period belong the *nave arcades* with their pointed arches resting on octagonal piers, which are taller on the north than on the south side; and consequently, the arches on the south side are more acute and finer than those on the north. Originally the capitals and low bases of the piers were carved differently, but alike in pairs. The bases were mutilated when pews were put in the church; the piers pared down and dented, and the capitals utterly spoiled when the church was first plastered. The plaster was removed from both pillars and walls at different times prior to the general restoration of 1896-7; and Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache, of Dorfold, thought it desirable to "restore" the capital of the eastern respond pier on the south side of the nave. So he called in a Staffordshire architect of some note, who fixed up a newly-carved capital. That work, however, becoming mis-liked, a local architect was engaged to "restore" the corresponding capital on the north side. Each architect found fault with the other's work; and professional jealousy ultimately led to an appeal to Sir Gilbert Scott, who pronounced both "restorations" to be wrong! The present clearstory







Woodhey Chapel and Wilbraham Monument



supplies the place of that built in 1757, which was of nondescript character, and which had converted the church into a "cieled house."

Two remarkable features of the interior prove the walls of the aisles and of the chancel to be of 14th century date—

(a) A wall arcading extends from end to end of the church.

(b) A stone bench is continuous round the walls, as at Malpas.

Such stone seats, which are uncommon in rural parish churches, were probably provided for the aged and infirm; but Myrc, in his *"Instructions for Parish Priests,"* written in the middle of the 15th century, does not mention any such convenience; for when telling people how to conduct themselves in church, he says—

"No non in chyrche stonde schal,  
Ny lene to pyler ny to wal,  
But fayre on kneus they schule hem sette,  
Knelynge down vp on the flette." [*i.e.*, floor].

On the stone bench in the Woodhey Chapel are now placed six sculptured stones that were taken out of the riser to the seat, and are here illustrated. They represent severally—

(1) and (2) Human figures standing under intersecting arches.

(3) A bishop, or abbot with pastoral staff.

(4) A priestly figure much defaced.

(5) The Almighty with the rainbow round the throne, supported by an angel, and by St. Peter with the Keys.

(6) A stone carved with strapwork interlacings with a pellet in each interstice.

Besides these, on the same bench, are four other stones that were found in 1897 imbedded in the wall of the clearstory, carved as follows—

- (1) An eagle; the chamfered edge ornamented with the cable pattern.
- (2) Three priests' heads within a framing of twisted scrolls.
- (3) The base of a pillar of three rounds.
- (4) A capital with volutes and a leaf-band below.

These are either of Saxon, or early Norman workmanship; and there is no doubt whatever that all these stones were worked before the church tower was built. It has long been believed, and writers have often stated that the first churches in Cheshire were built of timber. That idea seems to have sprung from the somewhat doubtful supposition that Cheshire in ancient times was everywhere well wooded; while the statement seems to rest on the etymological fact—nevertheless a feeble argument in this case—that the Anglo-Saxon word for “to build” was *timbrian*. Modern discoveries, however, have proved that our Saxon forefathers knew how to build in stone; and even here at Acton is some evidence, slight though it may be, that there was a stone church before the incoming of the Normans.

The most conspicuous feature of the interior is the wide, ill-proportioned chancel arch, ugly in its misshapen bend on the north side. In form, and in its mouldings which are carried all round the arch because there are no capitals, it resembles the chancel arch at Bunbury and at Malpas; and the natural inference is that the same builders were engaged on all three churches.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Perhaps the purpose of these lob-sided arches was to give a better perspective view of one side of the chancel; and thus to increase apparently the length of the church.



Originally the sedilia were either double or triple; but now only one seat remains, and its canopy is much mutilated. The woodwork of the low screen and of the stalls, like the ornamental stone-work outside the chancel, is of renascent date, and curious as church furniture; but, leaving minor matters, I must say something about the ancient font and two effigy monuments.

The *font* is a large circular bowl of very hard stone, carved with a chevron, or zig-zag pattern just below the rim, and into arcading of different widths in shallow relief on the side. In the spandrils of the eleven arches is a single fleur-de-lys; and under each arch a half-length human figure and a fleur-de-lys alternately; also a bull, and a Maltese cross are represented each in a separate arch. Some regard this font as of early Norman, and others of Saxon construction. Its later history is curious. In 1820 the vicar of Acton, the Rev. James Tomkinson, found this font in a farm-yard near the church put to the base use of a pig-trough! He removed it to the terrace garden at Dorfold to be used as a flower vase. There it remained until it was restored to the church again in 1897.

Near the east end of the north aisle, formerly St. Mary's chapel, on a sandstone table tomb, rests an alabaster slab and recumbent effigy of a 14th century Knight armed cap-a-pie.<sup>7</sup> The inscription in black letter reads:—

Hic jacet William Manwaring quondam dominum de  
Badeleye qui obiit die Veneris XX<sup>o</sup> ante festum Pente-  
costæ Ano. Dni. M<sup>o</sup> CCC<sup>o</sup> nonogessimo nono. [1399].

<sup>7</sup> This monument has been figured by Pennant and by Ormerod, but hitherto has not been fully described.

The tomb is placed in a shallow recess under an ogee canopy. Above the arch the wall is panelled and finished by an embattled cornice, on which is a tilted shield with helmet and crest—an ass's head—on the dexter angle. All this wall decoration (which is contemporary with the wall itself) is contained between two tall buttresses ornamented with gablets and pinnacles.

Under the canopy the wall space is carved to represent six choir stalls. In each stall is painted the half-length figure of a tonsured priest, robed in his cope—two, in red; four, in green—with gold clasps and embroidery. The priests are chanting from books the requiem for the departed soul of Sir William who in 1393,\* before his departure on a military expedition to Guienne, by his will bequeathed, *inter alia*, his—

“Body to be buried in Acton church, and his picture in alabaster to cover his tomb in the said church. Also, to the said church, a part of Christ's cross, which the wife of Randle Manwaring [his half-brother] had in her custody shut up in wax. Also, a competent salary for a chaplain to celebrate for his soul in the chapel of St. Mary in Acton church for seven years.”

A return stall on each side of the recess contains a priest in rich vestments, perhaps intended to be the vicar of Acton and the rector of Baddiley. Such a representation of ancient religious observance in a country parish church is worthy of the most careful preservation.

Sir William's shield of arms in stone is repeated no fewer than twenty-one times on this monument, besides its frequent occurrence on the outside wall and door. One shield charged with a scythe is for Joan Praers, his mother, from whom he inherited the Baddiley lands.



The design of both tomb and wall decoration is better in conception than execution, for the details of trefoils, cusplings, arches, &c., are faulty, and evidently the work of some unskilled mason; but the effigy is a fine work of art and may have been carved in Derbyshire or Notts., where it is known expert sculptors had then occupation.

The head, which reposes on the large tilting helm with its crest (the mark of Knighthood in those times), is encased in a conical basinet encircled by the usual floral wreath, and decorated in the lower part by a coronet of fleurs-de-lys, and the legend in Old English lettering, except the first letter which is Lombardic, **I. H. C. Nazarenie. R.** Jesus of Nazareth, King. The basinet having no beaver, Sir William wears a gorget of mail; and over it, fastened to the basinet by buckles, depends the collar of SS with a jewelled pendant.

His body is encased in plate armour; but under it is seen, at the arm-pits and as a skirt at his thighs, the shirt of chain mail. Over his body-armour is the tightly fitting tunic, called a jupon; on which is embossed his heraldic arms in colour—Argent, two bars Gules. The jupon is finished below with an scalloped fringe; and just above it, encircling his loins, is the bawdrick, richly ornamented with roses and jewels; from which, on his left side, hangs the long sword in its scabbard; and on the right side the misericorde. He has overlapping shoulder-plates (épaulières), elbow guards (coutes), and gauntlets on his hands which are placed together on his breast. His legs are encased in plate armour, and, therefore, not crossed; and his feet in sollerets, or pointed shoes with overlapping plates, rest on a lion.

This effigy has sustained damage from persons, perhaps not all of them juveniles, who have scratched it all over; and carved their names, or initials; sometimes adding the year when the wanton mischief was done. The dates range from 1766 to 1865! There are three such effigies in South Cheshire, all about the same date, namely:—*Sir Hugh Calveley*, at Bunbury; *Sir Robert Fulleshurst*, at Barthomley; and *Sir William Manwarling*, at Acton; and it is noticeable that they are all of exaggerated size; perhaps, purposely so, to impress succeeding generations with the greatness of the heroes of those times.

On the opposite side of the church, in the middle of the Woodhey Chapel,<sup>8</sup> is a sarcophagus of black and white marble, with recumbent effigies of *Sir Thomas Wilbraham*, of Woodhey, 2nd Bart., who died in 1660; and of *Lady Elizabeth Wilbraham*, his wife, who died in 1679. In the long Latin epitaph, his character is summed up in these words

“Tempora optimus supervixit pessima.”

(He lived the best of men in the worst of times).

A second epitaph on the opposite side of the tomb relates to his father and mother, namely:—*Sir Richard Wilbraham*, of Woodhey, 1st Bart., who died in 1643; and *Grace Savage*, his wife, who died in 1661.<sup>9</sup> This monument was erected by Grace Wilbraham, Countess of Dysart, not very long before her death, which occurred in 1740, in memory of her grand-parents and

<sup>8</sup> On the south wall of this chapel the remains of a piscina were discovered when the plaster was removed.

<sup>9</sup> The epitaphs, which were probably written by Joseph Brereton when he was at Queen's Coll., Camb., and shortly before he became vicar of Acton, may be read in Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," 2nd edit., Vol. III., p. 349.



great grand-parents. The countess never knew her grandfather, Sir Thomas, for she was not born until four years after his death; she was fifteen years of age when her grandmother died; and she must have been over seventy years old when this monument was set up. Though beautiful of its kind, a few words of description will suffice.

*Sir Thomas* is represented in armour of the time of Charles I.—armour that he never wore in action, for he took no part in the Civil War. His head is bare; his hair, long and curly; he has a moustache and a “charlie.” He lies in great dignity on a robe that partly covers his armour.

*Lady Wilbraham*<sup>10</sup> wears a hood which does not completely hide her ringlets. She holds in her right hand at her side a book and a tasselled handkerchief. Her dress is long and flowing. On her wrists is a double row of beads. Her left hand is spread out on her breast showing her wedding ring on the thumb.

“It seems almost incredible,” writes Mrs. Roundell,<sup>11</sup> “that about the year 1850, the vicar of Acton should have been allowed (in order to provide additional seats facing the pulpit) to move the Wilbraham monument into the chancel of the church. It has since been replaced in its original position; and fortunately almost without injury; only one joint of the baronet’s fingers having been broken in the first removal.”

<sup>10</sup> Lady Wilbraham was Elizabeth the second daughter of Sir Roger Wilbraham, Kt., Solicitor-General of Ireland and Master of Requests *temp.* Eliz. and James I. The figure of Lady Wilbraham is a replica of that of Elizabeth, first wife of Sir Thomas Delves, of Doddington, who was buried 1654 at Horsham, Sussex, where her effigy tomb, carved by Fanelli, still exists.

<sup>11</sup> “History of Ham House,” by Mrs. C. S. Roundell, 1904.

It may be added, that before the vicar left Acton his popularity as a preacher had waned ; so that people, who had been accustomed to occupy those seats, ceased to attend his ministry ; and for a long time afterwards that corner of Acton church was facetiously known as the Hypocrites' Pew !

Acton Church, like every other ancient church, stands a record in stone of past ages. Its massive tower is evidence of the powerful Norman who built in bold defiance of the ravages of Time. The body of the fabric marks the changes that came about in the Middle Ages down to the time of Sir William Manwaring, the last local knight of the days of chivalry. While the ornamentation on the chancel with its touch of Jacobean Renaissance, and the Georgian expression of art on the top of the tower tell of changes of sentiment in architecture in later times, and complete the record.





## DORFOLD HALL



ON the south side of Acton Church beside the mainroad is a strip of land called "The Grove," which is in Acton but not of Acton;<sup>1</sup> for, from Norman times it belonged to the monks of Combermere as an outlying part of the township of Dodcot-cum-Wilkesley six miles or more away. This grove forms the entrance to Dorfold Park, and leads to a winding walk among trees that give to Dorfold Hall its due remoteness from the outside world. Formerly another winding coach-way still traceable in the hollow greensward, led from the same high road to the hall; but in the year 1862 Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache substituted for it the present straight carriage-drive with its avenue of limes, new lodge, and handsome gates.<sup>2</sup> That part of the park to the right of the grove is known as the Radfield; the foot-road across it being an old corpse pathway between Little Acton and Church Acton—for the village, consisting of widely scattered homesteads, bears in record that double name—and in former times it was customary to ask permission at the hall, which was never refused, to bring a corpse across the park for burial in the churchyard.

<sup>1</sup> This land was incorporated for rateable purposes in Acton in October 1887, together with other detached portions marked with mere, or boundary stones on the Government Survey map.

<sup>2</sup> The gates are ornamented with a gilded fret, which should be the colour of the wrought iron. On each pier is a lion supporter and shield of arms, which is heraldically improper because Wilbraham S. Tollemache was not in the peerage. The lodge has the Tollemache motto *Confido Conquiesco*.

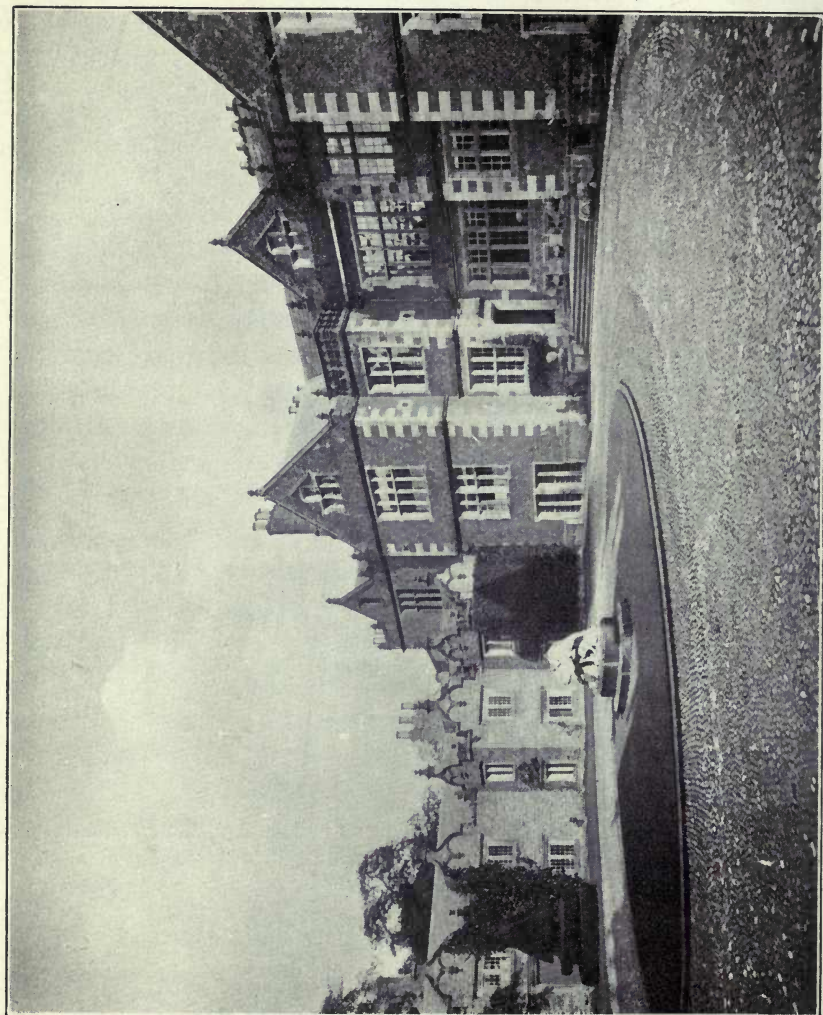
When the late Sir Frederick (afterwards Lord) Leighton visited Dorfold Hall, he said he had seen larger houses of its kind, but none so harmonious; and what the great artist remarked concerning its structural arrangements may with equal truth be said of the surroundings of the mansion.

Dorfold Pool, and the spacious courtyard on one side and terraced parterre on the other, all sheltered by "ancestral trees"; the high walled gardens, orchard and rosary, encircled by shrubbery walks and forest trees, especially a Spanish chestnut of gigantic growth whose huge branches now require supports; the wide-reaching park with its woods, glades and avenues; the accessory farm-steads known severally as the Hay Bays Farm, enclosed like an Anglo-Saxon *tūn* within its own park-palings, where poultry and young stock are reared; the Dairy House or Home Farm, with its extensive range of buildings for the accommodation of the stock of a Cheshire dairy-farm; the old Dower House, still called Madam's Farm, overshadowed by tall elm trees; the gamekeeper's cottage at one corner of the park, and the kennels in another; the latter, however, disused since the time of those notable fox-hunting brothers, the parson, the squire, and the major, all named Tomkinson; this *tout-ensemble* within the park-pale affords an example of that completeness and harmonious adaptability so pleasing to contemplate in the homes of country gentlemen of olden days.

*Exterior.* Dorfold Hall is built of deeply coloured red brick, with a lozenge design of blue brick, and with sandstone dressings in long and short quoins. In plan it is an oblong with two extreme projecting wings on the north front of Gothic type. Each wide gabled wing is flanked on the inner side by a narrower







Dorfold Hall—North Front and Fore Court



projecting bay surmounted by an open parapet. The bay on the left forms the porch entrance; and is without sculptured shield or inscription, but is dated 1616. Such arrangement of main entrance to a mansion of that date is unusual; but the designer of Dorfold Hall, whose name is now unknown, dispensed with the fashionable pillared porch in the centre of the façade, by making a side corridor from this north door to the south door; thus giving to each of the lower rooms independent access, and at the same time, securing greater privacy.

The Hall has two lofty storeys lighted by square-headed casemented windows with stone mullions and transoms in Tudor fashion. Each gable window is overtopped by an unusual dripstone like an inverted V with terminals. Dormer windows, not however seen in the illustration, occur in the high-pitched roof. Both large and small square windows in the basement light the cellars and kitchens that are partly above ground. But the most curious lights are *des œils-de-bœuf*, each in a square stone setting on the sides of the projecting bays, and on the buildings of the fore-court—glazed ovals that command a view of the porch steps. Probably they were introduced for a protective purpose instead of a defensive moat.

This north front, though symmetrical in idea, is strikingly picturesque; and always impressively solemn because always in shade.

Immediately before the north front is a boulder-paved courtyard bounded on each side by a low range of ogee gabled buildings of two storeys, built originally as servants apartments; and enclosed in front by a balustrade with central iron gates. In one corner of the courtyard is a pear tree, said to be as old as the hall; and in the

centre, on a pedestal is a huge mastiff and whelps in bronze keeping mimic watch and ward over the stately pile.

The opposite south front, open to garden terrace and park, has no advancing wings; but its extreme plainness is relieved by an open parapet, and a central group of octagonal chimney shafts. At the west end, projecting bays, and chimney stacks surmounted by clustered shafts, make a pleasing composition; but the east end, originally finished in the same way, was altered in 1824 by an extension, perhaps convenient, but certainly incongruous. With this exception the house remains a good specimen of Italian renaissance architecture that came into vogue in England in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when a greater number of withdrawing rooms was deemed necessary in a mansion, consequent upon the altered manners of the gentry during the 16th century; and so the charm of Dorfold Hall is its interior.

*Interior.* All the important rooms have recesses formed not only by the projecting bays already mentioned, but also by a peculiar arrangement of the inner walls; by which a nook in one room is, as it were, carved out of an adjacent room—cosy corners for a *tête-à-tête* or *dolce far niente*—cheerful places for retirement and quietude, for agreeable companionship, or pleasant pastime. Most of the rooms are reached by a passage or vestibule; and always by ascending steps; and so the floors, being on different levels, are like the mezzanine floors at Crewe Hall, which, by the way, is of the same date as Dorfold.

Sombre oak wainscoting is in every room; and some of it was worked by adze instead of plane. A bed-







Dorfold Hall—King James' Room



chamber, known as the *Oak Room* is panelled from floor to ceiling; each panel having a moulding on the sides and top, but only a plain smooth chamfer below in order to prevent the harbouring of dust. Affixed to one side of this room is a solid oak bench, the precursor of the modern couch and luxurious lounge. There are capacious cupboards; and the fireplace has a carved oak overmantel enriched by two arcades, the panels of which are decorated with painted armorial shields, helmet, crest, and mantling of two contemporary Cheshire gentlemen, namely—

(a) *Sir John Done*, of Utkinton, who in 1598 had married Dorothy Wilbraham, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey. This shield has six quarterings, and is dated on the label below 1616.

(b) *Sir Thomas Delves*, of Doddington, who had married Mary Wilbraham,<sup>3</sup> the sister of Dorothy. That shield is labelled below in Norman French *En deu ma foy*; which motto was more fully enscrolled in the heraldic decorations then at Doddington with the additional words, *je ne puis*.

Less conspicuously over the chamber door is pictured on a panel the coat armour of *Richard Wilbraham*, of Nantwich, gent., the father of the builder of Dorfold Hall, with his motto *In cælo quies*.

The largest bed-chamber is called *King James' Room*; because over the fireplace is a fine emblazonment in plaster of the Royal Arms encircled by the garter with the usual legend; also, the then newly adopted royal

<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas Delves, who had buried his wife in 1603, married as his second wife after the year 1616, another *Mary Wilbraham* (née Baber) the widow of Sir Roger Wilbraham, Kt., of London, the purchaser of Dorfold. She was sister-in-law to Raphe Wilbraham the builder of Dorfold Hall.

supporters of lion and unicorn; together with the King's initials I.R., and his motto, *Beati Pacifici*—Blessed are the peacemakers. Elaborate ornamentation of this kind was not uncommon in great houses of 300 years ago; and this one, dated 1621, perhaps, indicates the time of the completion of the hall. But the oft-repeated tradition that this room was thus specially decorated for an expected visit of King James on the 25th August, 1617, who indeed never came to Dorfold, is too erroneous to need re-statement, and too fanciful to gain acceptance. This room has two well-lighted recesses; and the oak wainscoting is of the finest quality and loveliest grain markings.

But the pride of Dorfold is the *Drawing Room*; and the glory of the drawing-room is its handsome coved ceiling. Plaster panelling in low relief of intricate and artistic design covers the whole surface of the dome; which is further enriched by pendants, and cartouches containing varied forms of rose, thistle, and fleur-de-lys, emblematical of the peaceful union and amity that came to England and Scotland with the Blessed Peacemaker, our British Solomon. Verily, Dorfold Hall was intended to be Jacobean in sentiment as well as in architecture. The beauty of the white ceiling is enhanced by a coloured arabesque frieze and cornice moulded in plaster; and, in still greater contrast, by the dark oak wainscoting, richly carved on panel, pilaster, and cornice.

Here again heraldry is used for decorative purposes; and honour is accorded to famous courtiers and lawyers—the builder of the hall was himself a lawyer. The room is entered on opposite sides by a tall, massive door. Above the arched canopy and pediment of each



doorway, almost opalescent in effect, is a coloured shield with impalement: one for *Sir Thomas Egerton*, who in 1603 became Lord Chancellor; the other for *Sir Ranulph Crewe*, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1614, Lord Chief Justice in 1625, and the builder of Crewe Hall; both well-known and honourable Cheshire men. In the pillared pediment of each doorway is painted the figure of a gentleman, but neither portrait can now be identified.

Another remarkable feature of this most beautiful room is the double stone chimney-piece, that can always be well seen, because it stands directly opposite to one of the wide mullioned windows. The outer mantel, with its fluted columns, strap-work frieze, and projecting moulded cornice surmounted by a Jacobean ornament, reaches to within a few inches of the ceiling. The inner one, which is also elaborately carved, is however a later insertion. On the ample wall-space between the two mantels are painted in colours still bright, though unrefreshed, the arms of three celebrated garter knights, namely:—*William Cecil*, Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's High Treasurer, quarterly of six; *Sir Christopher Hatton*, the Queen's Lord Chancellor, quarterly of twelve; and *Stanley*, Earl of Derby, quarterly of twelve.

When it is understood that of all the persons thus represented in this hall by their escutcheons, three only were related to the builder of the mansion; and that his own shield and motto<sup>4</sup> is nowhere to be seen; it will be apparent that Raphe Wilbraham introduced

<sup>4</sup> Raphe Wilbraham's coat-armour was Argent, three bendlets wavy Azure, for difference a canton Gules. His crest—on a wreath a Wolf's head erased, Argent: His motto—*Comminus quo minus* (a struggle in which I am the weaker one).

heraldic decorations more in compliment to celebrated men of his own time, than in boast of family alliances; very much as we adorn rooms with portraits of great men of our own times.

In this room there are three recesses, from the end windows of which lovely landscape views are obtainable. On the north side, the two recesses have also a charming arrangement of additional oval eyes *vis-à-vis*. The nook on the south side is remarkable for its concealed door in the wainscoting. When opened, it reveals, immediately behind it, another door that leads into a small boudoir; and that private apartment also communicates on the opposite side with the King James' bedroom.<sup>5</sup>

The lower storey of the mansion consists mainly of two large rooms. On the south side is the *Library* which, however, contains no works of special value, except a Thomas Cromwell Bible, printed in 1541; and two MS. pedigree books of Cheshire families written in the 17th century. On the north side is the lofty and spacious *Hall*, that overlooks the courtyard and straight drive to the park-like fields beyond. Over the fireplace, in the place of honour, hangs Cornelius Jansen's portrait of the builder of the house, lettered in Latin by the artist as follows:—

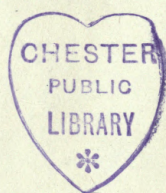
“RADULPHUS WILBRĀM DE DORFOLD, ARMIGER,  
FILIUS NATU MINIMUS RICHARDI WILBRĀM DE VICO-  
MALBANO, GEN. ANO. DOM. 1624 ÆTATIS SUÆ 66.”

<sup>5</sup> An engraving of Dorfold Drawing Room is included among the beautiful lithographs of the “Mansions of England in the olden Time,” by Joseph Nash; who introduced, as his manner was, figures arrayed in the costume that corresponded with the architecture illustrated.





Dorfold Hall—Drawing Room (south recess, and  
concealed door beside the left chair)





On the back of the picture by another hand are the words—

*"Sui temporis oraculum.  
hujusce domus conditor 1616."*

Until the year 1901 the Gainsborough portrait of James Tomkinson occupied that position; but it has been removed to the Willingtons, the Cheshire seat of James Tomkinson, Esq., M.P., his lineal descendant. An oil painting of Henry Tomkinson on horseback is still preserved in one of the smaller bed-rooms. Other pictures are by Morland, Snyders, and Hondekonter.

The principal staircase, that leads out of this room between inner walls, calls for little remark; except that on the first landing are to be seen several pairs of old-fashioned tobacco-tongs, and other curious iron instruments recently found hidden away in a lumber-room. There is also preserved at Dorfold a Thomas Toft dish of the same size, design, and colouring as the one lately placed in the Grosvenor Museum, at Chester, and figured in the Chester Archæological Society's volume of 1907.

The devolution of Dorfold for the last 300 years is, briefly, as follows—The estate was purchased in 1600 by *Sir Roger Wilbraham*,<sup>6</sup> Kt., a rich lawyer in London, Solicitor-General of Ireland, *temp.* Elizabeth, and Master of Requests under James I., who, at his death in 1616

<sup>6</sup> Sir Roger Wilbraham built in his native town of Nantwich six almshouses in 1613, and placed thereon a tablet of his arms with impalement in stone. That tablet is now affixed to an inner gateway of Dorfold gardens; having been so removed when John, Lord Tollemache rebuilt the almshouses and placed his own arms there in 1870.

Sir Roger purchased Dorfold estate from William Bromley who is said to have died in London.

having no son to succeed, portioned off each of his three daughters with a fortune of £4,000; and passed Dorfold estate to his only surviving brother Raphe.

*Raphe Wilbraham*, also a lawyer holding office as Feodary for Cheshire and Flint, must have been a man of taste and wealth, for he at once set about building the Hall, and establishing himself as a country squire near the place of his childhood. But only for a few years had he the joy of his mansion. He died in his seventieth year on 19th January, 1628;<sup>7</sup> and was buried probably at Acton, but there is no record of his burial, and no monument to his memory.

After five generations of Wilbrahams, Dorfold Hall estate was sold in April 1754 by *Roger Wilbraham* to another lawyer, *James Tomkinson*, of Nantwich; on whose death in 1794 it descended to his son and heir *Henry Tomkinson*; whose grand-daughter brought it in marriage to the late *Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache*; whose son, *Henry James Tollemache*, for many years M.P. for Eddisbury Division, Cheshire, is the present residential owner.

The principal historical events associated with Dorfold belong to the Civil War times of Charles I. At the outbreak of the war, its second owner, *Roger Wilbraham*, being suspected of disloyalty, was detained as a prisoner in Shrewsbury castle during the year 1643. Meanwhile the hall was plundered by royalists on the 24th April, and occupied again by that party on 16th October. It was then garrisoned by Parliamentary soldiers in November and December of the same year.

<sup>7</sup> Thomas Wilbraham, Esq., of Townsend, Nantwich, wrote in his journal—"My uncle Raphe Wilbraham dyed 19 Janu: 1627[-8]."



After the war was over, Roger Wilbraham came again to his home, and died there on 8th January, 1677, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

None of the Wilbrahams of Dorfold achieved distinction either in church or law, in the field or in letters. They seem to have led quiet, uneventful lives; for little is now known of them beyond their memorials in the parish register, and a few plain tablets in the Dorfold Chapel of Acton Church. It is certain they did not improve their social position; and at last, as has been said, the mansion was sold. Roger Wilbraham, the vendor of Dorfold, afterwards lived in St. Michael's parish in the city of Chester, where he died on 24th January, 1768. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Chester, and his monumental tablet still remains.<sup>8</sup>

The purchaser of Dorfold in 1754, though wealthy, had parsimonious habits, and though a lawyer, had not always law-abiding ways;<sup>9</sup> but his descendants of the third and fourth generations brought honour and distinction to the family name.

<sup>8</sup> See *Earwaker's* "History of St. Mary's Church, Chester," pp. 51, 96, 167, for some particulars of the later Wilbrahams of Dorfold.

<sup>9</sup> Some curious literature relating to James and Henry Tomkinson was privately circulated in, and after, the year 1774. In the Chester "Courant" 17th January, 1775, is a letter from R. C. of Nantwich, declaring that he was *not* the author of some low Reflections on a respectable Gentleman of this County, which appeared in the London "Evening Post" of the 10th instant. In the "Courant" of 4th April, 1775, is another letter from R. W. denying that he was the author of a certain pamphlet. That pamphlet of 35 pp. was entitled—"A Letter to Mr. Henry T—k—n, Attorney at Law; By way of Answer to his late Publication containing Animadversions, Anecdotes, and Admonitions, By Scutica." Also, a cartoon representing Tomkinson as the Devil, with forked-tail appendage trying to lift Crewe Hall over Dorfold Gates; and this lampoon—"Pray, Mr. Devil wait, till Crewe Hall comes to Dorfold Gate." Also a printed

Of Dorfold there is no romantic tale to tell as at Lyme; no fascinating legend as at Vale Royal, or Rostherne; no thrilling ghost story as at Combermere; no long-continued family feud between neighbours as at Adderley and Shavington Halls. But if Dorfold Hall is not great in story, it has, nevertheless, a quiet dignity of its own, and the place is one to linger over with delight.

broadside which states that James Tomkinson, in 1777, brought a charge against "Rev. R. Crewe, LL.D., and Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart., with being the authors and publishers of certain false, scandalous, and malicious libels with an intent to vilify and asperse him." The two causes were tried severally in the Shire Hall, at Chester, before Lord Chief Justice Morton, on the 7th and 8th April, 1777. James Tomkinson retained his former pupil Mr. Kenyon (afterwards Lord Chief Justice Kenyon) as one of his counsel. The jury, however, delivered their verdict that the defendant in each case was "Not Guilty."







## The Parish Registers of the Parish of Burton

BY THE REV. P. F. A. MORRELL, B.A.

*(Read 18th February, 1908)*

**P**ARISH Registers were unknown in England until the reign of Henry VIII., when the duty of keeping them was imposed on the clergy by a royal injunction published by Thomas Cromwell, the Vicar-General, on September 29th, 1538. A similar injunction was made by Edward VI. in 1547; and in the reign of Queen Mary, Cardinal Pole directed that the names of godparents should also be entered.

These injunctions were again confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1559; while, in 1597, the Convocation of Canterbury ordered that parchment-books only should be used; and that all previous registers should be copied into them. Here and there the original paper books are still to be seen; but in the majority of cases, I suppose, they were destroyed after the copies on parchment had been made.

These parchment copies have led to a curious but not unnatural mistake. Finding entries in these old books all in the same handwriting, people are apt to jump to the conclusion that the Incumbent for the time being must have been a veritable Vicar of Bray,

for he appears to have held his cure in the reign of Henry VIII., and to have flourished all through the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and possibly longer. I plead guilty to having made this mistake myself.

The Burton Registers start from the date of the first injunction (1538), and are in a state of splendid preservation; the originals on paper have unfortunately disappeared. The opening inscription is as follows:—

“A true and pfcte Register booke of all weddings Christenings and Burials wythin the pish of Burton from the twentieth yeare of the raigne of Kinge Henrie the Eight by the grace of god King of England Fraunce and Ireland and supreme governor of the Church of England.”

Here it may be noted that “the twentieth yeare” is plainly a slip on the part of the copier; it should be the *thirtieth* year. Also, that the title of “Supreme Governor” was not that generally assumed by Henry VIII.

The honoured name of Massey of Puddington is of frequent occurrence all through the registers. The earliest spelling of Puddington is given in Domesday Book as Potitone; in the Parish Registers it appears first of all as Potington or Pottington; later Podington; and finally Puddington.

Mention should also be made of the use of Welsh prefixes, instances of which are fairly common: *e.g.*, Ap Thomas, Ap Bithell, Ap David, Ap Evan, &c.

I now pass on to give in full a selection of the more interesting entries.—

1558. A true and pfcte Register book of all Weddings Christenings and Burials since the beginnge of the Raigne of our most gracious sov ladie Eliza-



beth By the grace of god of England Fraunce  
and Ireland Queene Defender of the faith etc.

1566. Dns' Johannes Sturdych Doctor divinitat sepult  
fuit iiij<sup>o</sup> die februarii.

Nothing is known of the above. He was not the Incumbent, but might have been an assistant curate. The parson in those days was given the courtesy title of "Dominus" or "Sir."

1579. John Haggassman milner to Mr Massie was  
killed w<sup>th</sup> the letbolte<sup>1</sup> in burton milne vj<sup>o</sup> die  
octobris And was Buryed the viij<sup>o</sup> october.

There are two other entries referring to this interesting old mill, now in ruins, but well worthy of a visit, its site commanding one of the finest views in Wirral.

Edward Sumner milner att Burton milne dyed  
Suddenlie the xxiiij<sup>o</sup> of M'ch and was buried the  
xxvij<sup>o</sup> daie of March 1629.

Burton Milne was built new by Sir William  
Massey Knighte about the feast of all Saints in  
anno 1629.

1591. Sr Thomas Harvie Curat. de Burton sepultus  
fuit xix<sup>o</sup> die Junii anno dmi' 1591.

A true and pfcte Register booke of all Wedd-  
ings Christnings and burials since Pet. Blinston  
clus entered the curacie of Burton and so to  
continue duringe his tyme.

PETER BLINSTON.

<sup>1</sup> "Letbolte," that is "lightbolt"; a thunderbolt or lightning. See *English Dialect Dictionary*. For this solution I am indebted to the Rev. F. Sanders, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Hoylake, Cheshire. Others have been suggested, but this seems conclusive.

Peter Blinston was curate of Burton for forty-one years, dying in harness in 1633; and to him the parish of Burton, in particular, owes a deep debt of gratitude, both for the careful transcription of the existing records and also for the details he has handed down to us of the more important events of his own time.

1593. Henr'cus comes Darbie sepultus fuit in orms-church quarto die Decembris.

1594. Ferdinando comes darbie sepultus fuit in orms-church viij<sup>o</sup> die maii.

From these entries it would appear that even at this early date the Earls of Darbie were well-known in Puddington. It was not, however, till the year 1716 that the ancient Manor of Puddington came into the possession of the Hooton branch of the Stanley family.

1599. Johannes Hamonde the cripley sepultus fuit iij<sup>o</sup> die Octobris 1599.

1600. Lawrance Bontlin an ensigne cominge from irelande was buried the xxx<sup>o</sup> die maii 1600.

1602. Sernissima Regina Elizabetha discessit hanc vitam vicesimo tertio die Martii 1602.

1605. The Highe and mightie prince James by the grace of god of England Fraunce and Ireland Kinge and of Scotland the xxxj<sup>o</sup> was proclaymed Kinge of theis his masies Kingdomes the xxiiij<sup>o</sup> of March 1602 and was crowned uppon the feast daie of St James Thappostle next after ensuinge in a<sup>o</sup> 1603 whom god evermore preserve and defende from all traytrous conspirasies.

1611. John Taylior Servant to the right ho. the Lord Carew was buried the same daie [Nov. 24th].



1612. Richard a strang child passinge into the Country where the mother dwelt was Christened the xiiij<sup>o</sup> daie of Aprill his father unknowne.
1612. Princeps Henricus obiit mortem in mense Novembris 1612.
1613. The frames of the Bells weare made this year by Arald Watte of Chester and Oliver Wilson of Burton and were finished the xxiiij daie of December 1613 Thom's Smith and Will'm Moores being Churchwardens the same yeare.
1617. Ane Aynsworth filia Ranulphi Aynsworth was drowned in Jo. Evanson his well et sepult fuit xxiiij die Aprilis 1617.
1617. The High and Mightie King James King of great Brittain came to Chester the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of August 1617.

The following account of this visit is taken from an old guide book entitled "Panorama of the City of Chester," published by Edward Parry, 1847 :—

"In 1617 on the 23rd of August King James I., being attended by earls, reverend bishops, worthy knights and courtiers, beside all the gentry of the shire, rode in state through the city. He was met by the sheriffs, peers and common Council of the city, everyone with his foot cloth, well mounted on horseback. All the train soldiers of the city, standing in order without the Eastgate, and every company, with their ensigns, kept their several stations on both sides of Eastgate Street. The Mayor and Aldermen took their places on a scaffold hung with green, and there they attended the coming of His Majesty. After a learned speech delivered by the Recorder the Mayor handed to the King a fair standing cup with a cover, double gilt, and therein a hundred jacobins of gold. The sword of state was borne by the Right Hon. William, Earl of Derby, Chief Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester."

1617. The steeple was pointed this yeare att Bartholus tyde by men of Liverpoole 1617.

1619. Will'm Wright de Puddington sepult. fuit secundo die Janii 1619.

The coale pitt hay marled 1619.

This is a note inserted in the margin against the previous entry. The entry is an unusual one, "the coale pitt hay" being outside the parish. It probably refers to a field in the neighbourhood of Denwall, near the colliery.

1619. Mr Thom's Parsivall of the citie of Chester Bayliffe to S<sup>r</sup> Tho. Smith Knight xxviiij yeares att Burton was buried the xiiij<sup>th</sup> daie of August 1619.

1620. A Passenger from Ireland dyed in Puddington and was buried the xxxi daie of M'ch 1620.

1620. Walterus Campbell alias Hyne olim Navigator peritssmus natione Scotus et vir reliqusus' qui apud [?] domo eius dno' servivit sepultus fuit Quinto die Junij. Vixit in matrimo' xxxiv amos et habuit duod. filios et sep<sup>m</sup> filias p uxor<sup>m</sup> eius Eliz. Campbell mulier religiosissima.

1620. This yeare the midle bell was borred through and mended uppon the ppr. coste and charge of the inhabitants of Puddington and the inhabitants of Burton refused to bee or pay any charge or money towards the mendinge of the midle bell: But onelie yt was payd upon the charge of Puddington.

1621. Thomas Garnett servant to S<sup>r</sup> Will'm Massey was buried the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September 1621 beinge killed w<sup>th</sup> wattinge of a warin [?].



This entry is almost illegible, and it is quite impossible to say with any degree of certainty to what it refers.

1623. Rob'ts Burrowes strangled himself was buried the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Julie 1623.

1625. The highe and mightie Kinge Charles Kinge of graite Brittaine Fraunce and Ireland began his raigne the xxvij<sup>th</sup> daie of Mch. 1625. Whom god longe prsve.

1625. Ane Cotham of litle howle in the p'ish of Croston in the Com of Lancaster was buried the xij daie of September 1625.

1625. Maria Calley filia Johan. Calley de Puddington Joiner Baptiz fuit xxv<sup>th</sup> die Decembris vz in festo nativitatis Jesu Christi.

1625. Jo. Blinston of Wimbles Trafford was buried in the pish of Thornton uppon the Moore the first daie of Mch 1625.

1629. Edward Sumner milner att Burton milne dyed Suddenlie the xxiiij of M'ch and was buried the xxvij daie of March 1629.

1632. Thomas Taylior filius Johns' Taylior downe in the towne of Burton bap. fuit xv<sup>th</sup> die Julii 1632.

1633. Petrus Blinston Curat de Burton sepultus fuit xiiij<sup>t</sup> die Martii 1633.

1635. Ponit yt Traffordi clerum Honorandi officio fungantem a die 22<sup>o</sup> Junii in die praesenti, primo Januarii 1635 ut hi testentur Gardiani Subscripti.

THOMAS SHARPE iunior et  
ROBERTUS JANNION.

1636. Memorandum that Roger Wilson and Elizabeth Cowper were maryed the 23<sup>th</sup> day of November Anno D'ni 1636 in pressence of manie whom they may name as occasion shall require by me

THO. EVANS.

1637. Willmus Farrar generosus in progressu hiberniam submersus juxta Hilbree (ut aiunt) cum quadraginta aliis in Navicula Simonis Andrews de Thurstingto Cujus negligentia pijt (periit) sepultus decimo septimo Augusti 1637.

Various conjectures have been made as to the identity and burial place of the "quadraginta aliis." It has been suggested that their bodies may have been washed up and buried at Burton Point, burial in the churchyard being refused on religious grounds. If this be the case, it is not unlikely that the skeletons recently unearthed at the Point may be the remains of the unfortunate companions of William Farrar. In support of this theory, it is worthy of note that Mr. Beazley, who has carefully searched the registers of West Kirby, Thurstaston, Heswall, and Neston, can find no trace of the burial of any of the forty.

As matters stand at present, there is every bit as much evidence in favour of this theory as of that which would relegate the skeletons found to the Viking period, or to one of the many engagements in the neighbourhood of Flint Castle. Pending excavations and a careful examination of the remains, it is impossible, however, to arrive at any definite conclusion.

1637. Edwardus Yong de Weskirbie navigator obiit in navicula vocat Bennit sepult xij Decembris.



1640. Daniel Moores filius Johis Moores de Burton sepult sexto die Septembris obiit lapsu plaustri 1640.
1641. This yeare from Midsomer till Michmas the plague was in Shotwick.
1644. Miles ignotus submersus et sepultus vicesimo die Februarii 1644.

Such entries are frequently found all through the Registers.

1645. September the 20<sup>th</sup> the Parliament forces entered the Suburbs of Chester by Forgate Street fields. On Wednesday the 24<sup>th</sup> of September on Routon Moor and Hoole Heath were most terrible battayles fought between the King and Parliamt wherein the Parliamt<sup>t</sup> Partie preuayled.

The Parliamt<sup>t</sup> Armie entered into Wales the second time on Sunday September 28<sup>th</sup>.

H. F. CLEARKE.

In view of recent discussions as to the accuracy of the inscription on King Charles' Tower, which also gives September 24<sup>th</sup> as the date of the battle, the above extract is of special interest.

1654. Henricus Trafford Clericus olim de Burton Rector, obiit vigesimo quarto die Augusti viz die Bartholomæi, inter horas quatuor et quinque post meridiem, et sepultus decimo sexto die ejusdem mensis scilicet Augusti, (apud Stoake) Anno Domini milesimo Sexcentesimo, quinquagesimo quarto, 1654.
1655. Memorandum that there hath not been anything written in this Register from the yeare of

1646 untill the yeare of 1655 except these five names that are Registered before by reason this Register was out of way and could not be had.

This is a very important memorandum, and certifies to the fact of the confiscation of Church Registers at the time of the Directory.

They were probably taken to a central Registry Office at Chester, and no doubt many were never returned. This would account for the disappearance of so many of the older records of our Parish Churches. Of the "five names that are registered before" three are those of the sons of Nathaniel Wilson (father of Bishop Wilson), viz.: Sammuell, James, and Roger, entries of whose baptism are duly recorded.

1657. The middle bell and great bell wholes were made this year by John Harper of Thorton Hough and were finnishd the 10<sup>th</sup> of July 1657.

In the belfry tower there is now a peal of six bells, bearing the following inscriptions:

PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD 1724

PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND 1724

PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1724

WM WILSON & ROBT JONES CHURCHWARDENS 1724

ABR: RUDHALL CAST VS ALL 1724

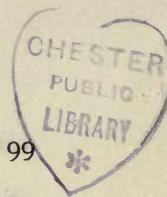
RING OUT BLACK SIN

FAIR PEACE RING IN AD 1896

JOHN TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH.

1660. Charles the Second King of England Scotland & Ireland was proclaimed the fifteenth Day of May whom God long preserve 1660.





1661. June ye 11<sup>th</sup> Anno 1661

These are to certify whom it may concern that Samwell Loughkitt & Joane Weston boath of the parish of Burton were lawfully marryed according to the canons of ye Church of England in the parish Church of Snt Oswalls ye daye and yeare above written by mee Rich<sup>d</sup> Banner Minister.

1661. William Bushell milner and servant to Edward son to Edward Massy of Puddington esquire was buried the 15<sup>th</sup> day of ffebruary 1661.

1662. Ales Dale Daughter to John Dale de Hellthorns bapt' ye day aforesaid [April 6th] 1662.

The name "Hellthorns" or "Elthorns" occurs over and over again (*e.g.*, Flagtin of Elthorns; Edge of Elthorns), but is no longer in use. I learn from an old parishioner (Miss Scholes, aged 91) that this is the name of the farm now occupied by Mr. William Cross. The farmhouse stands within a few yards of Denhall Lane.

1663. Thomas y<sup>e</sup> son of Nathaniel Wilson was baptized December 25, 1663.

Thomas Wilson is known as the "Good Bishop Wilson." The above entry is inserted in the margin of the register, evidently in the Bishop's own handwriting.

Thomas was the fifth son of the eight children of Nathaniel Wilson by Alice his wife. He was born in the picturesque old farmhouse exactly opposite the entrance to Burton Manor. He was baptized on Christmas day 1663, by Rev. Jo. Litherland.

For his early education he was indebted to his maternal uncle, Richard Sherlock, Rector of Win-

wick, afterwards proceeding to the King's School, Chester (June 24th, 1680, to June 24th, 1683). He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Kildare in 1686, and Priest in 1689 by Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester.

He remained only a few months in Ireland after his ordination as Deacon; and on his return home he became Curate-in-charge of Newchurch under his uncle, Richard Sherlock.

In 1692 he was appointed chaplain to the ninth Earl of Derby, who nominated him for the vacant See of Sodor and Man in 1693. The offer was repeatedly declined; but in 1698 he felt reluctantly compelled to accept the greatness thus thrust upon him. In the same year he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Patten, of Warrington; of their four children, Thomas, afterwards Prebendary of Westminster, alone survived him. He died at Bishops court, March 7th, 1755, and was buried in the churchyard of Kirk Michael, Isle of Man.

Into the many-sided characteristics of this truly primitive Bishop in his island home it is impossible here to enter.

Bare mention must suffice of the energetic manner in which—contrary to the custom of the day—he carried out his purely episcopal duties; his ceaseless interest in the cause of education for laymen and cleric alike; his never-failing charity; his agricultural pursuits; his knowledge and practice of medicine; his literary pursuits; his rugged sense of discipline; his fearlessness in opposing Governor Horne, his opposition resulting in nine weeks imprisonment in Castle Rushen: and



last, but by no means least, that simple fervent piety which endeared him to all, and won from posterity the proud title of "The Good Bishop Wilson."

1678. Joseph son to Raffe Lightfoote of burton was buried in Woollen the 16<sup>th</sup> day of November 1678.

1678. Thomas Perry of Willaston was buried in wool the 25<sup>th</sup> day of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1678.

1679. Thomas son to Jonathan Willson of burton was buried without any linen the first day of May.

Entries similar to the three given above are very common at this period in all old Parish Registers. The full text of the rather startling Acts of 1667 and 1678, "For the lessening the Importation of Linen from beyond the seas, and the Encouragement of the Woollen and Paper Manufactures of this Kingdom," was added as an Appendix. This, however, has had to be cut out from want of space.

It is rather strange that only three such entries are to be found in the Burton Registers; but this *may* be accounted for on the following grounds. Between the years 1727-47, during the whole of which period the Rev. Francis Ashenhurst was Rector, the letter "F" is constantly to be found after the entries of burial of several of the more important of the inhabitants of Burton; in one solitary instance the word "FUN" is substituted for "F," and this, I believe, gives a not unlikely solution to the difficulty. I give the entry referred to in full:

"Aug. 19 (?) [1741] Jane the wife of Rich<sup>d</sup> Yates  
Curate of Burton Buried. Fun."

I was at first inclined to think that the last two letters had been added on to the "F" by a promising youngster in search of "fun"; but after careful examination I am convinced that all three letters are in the same handwriting as the rest of the entry. "F," then, is probably an abbreviation of "Fun," and on the interpretation of this hangs the whole solution. I venture to suggest the following: "Fun" is possibly an abbreviation of Low Latin "*Fundatus*," implying that the fine for burial in linen had been *paid*. I am well aware that the word is never used in this sense in classical Latin; but still risks must be taken in interpreting the Latin employed in writing up these old registers. The words "fund" and "refund," both of which are derived from the same root as "*fundatus*," may be quoted in support of this. It is, however, merely a guess.

In this year, Mr. John Plessington, chaplain to Mr. Edward Massey, was executed, though no mention of his death is to be found in the Parish Registers.

Plessington, according to Mr. Fergusson Irvine, appears to have been an inoffensive person, and to have lived on kindly terms with most of those with whom he came in contact, until the dreadful storm of the Popish Plot broke over the country in 1678. When "this hellish and damnable" conspiracy, as the hysterical House of Commons called it, was proclaimed, which existed solely in the disordered and malignant imaginations of Titus Oates and his creatures, the feeling in the country ran so high that no priest's life was safe. Plessington was seized at Puddington the following year, carried to Chester, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. He was kept in Chester Castle for nine weeks, and on the 19th July, 1679, drawn on a



hurdle to the place of execution outside the city, and after a pathetic speech met his end with courage.

Fr. Rudolph writes: "The remains, it seems, were taken to Puddington Hall. The people would not allow the quarters to be placed on the four corners of the mansion, and so they were placed on an oak table at the entrance to the hall, and afterwards, it is said, buried at Burton."<sup>2</sup>

There has been a tradition in the village for some time that *two* Roman priests were buried in the churchyard. I have only definite information of one, who died in 1837. The register supplies us with the following information: "Ralph Platt, Puddington, buried Feb. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1837, aged 87 years, Roman Catholic Priest." I also give the inscription on Father Platt's gravestone, which is now all but obliterated:

+  
I H S  
Sacred  
to the Memory of the  
REV<sup>D</sup> RALPH PLATT  
Catholic Missy (?) Apost<sup>l</sup> (?) of Puddington  
  Jesus (?)  
Born — Aug. 1750  
Died — Feb. 1837.  
R. I. P.

This accounts for *one* of the two priests; the other may have been Father Plessington. In support of this, local evidence of some importance is forthcoming, and should, at any rate, be placed on record. Miss Mann, a

<sup>2</sup> Valladolid MSS. (?) *Fishwick's* "History of Garstang."

member of an old Roman Catholic family long resident in Puddington, whose father, Robert Mann, died in 1882, aged 99 years 8 months, kindly gives me the following details: Robert Mann was for many years an intimate friend of Father Platt, and frequently heard the latter express the wish to be buried in the same grave with Father Plessington, the grave at that time being marked by a small stone. Miss Mann distinctly remembers her father telling her this story, and assuring her that Father Platt was so buried. Unfortunately, I can get no further particulars of the stone referred to; I have carefully examined the ground all round the grave, but so far without result. My efforts to get a copy of the Will of Father Platt have been equally unsuccessful.

1680. John Litherland minister at burton was buried the Eleventh day of March 1680.

1697. Tho. Bainbrige minister and Johan Howard spinster married December the 28<sup>th</sup>.

1702. [N]athaniell Wilson buried May 30 1702.

Nathaniell, it will be remembered, was the father of Bishop Wilson.

1715. Mr William Massey of Puddington buried February 25 1715-6.

This is by far the most interesting personage in the whole history of the Massey family. The following account of his exciting adventures in 1715 is taken, practically verbatim, from Mr. Fergusson Irvine's "Notes on the Old Halls of Wirrall":

"Mr. Massey never married, and is said to have thrown all his energies into politics and religion. In 1683, during the disturbances which followed the discovery of the Rye House



Plot, he appears to have come in for a good deal of suspicion, as among Lord Kilmorey's papers we find mention of a writ being issued to search the house of Mr. Massey of Puddington, for concealed arms. His great opportunity came, however, in 1715, when the rising took place in Lancashire in favour of the Pretender. This rising never had in it the elements of success, and the way in which the Catholic gentry of Lancashire and Cheshire threw themselves into it does more credit to their courage than their judgment.

William Massey was present at most of the secret Jacobite meetings in south-west Lancashire before the coming of the Pretender; and when the Highland army swept over the Border, and the Pretender was proclaimed King at Lancaster, William Massey hastened to join his standard. The triumph was short lived; and on the 14th November, when the rebel army surrendered at Preston, William Massey is said by tradition to have escaped in the early morning on a favourite horse, and ridden southward for his life. Tradition tells how he rode without slacking rein until he reached Speke Hall, and knowing that the ferry at Runcorn was closely watched, he tried the desperate course of swimming the Mersey between Speke and Hooton, a distance of three miles. According to a contemporary plan, even if he chanced on a spring tide, at dead low water, he would have to swim his horse at two channels each half a mile wide, in one of which the depth was two fathoms and in the other one fathom. From Hooton he is said to have pushed on without a pause to Puddington Hall, having ridden over forty-five miles without a break; a wonderful performance for a man of nearly sixty years of age.

The faithful horse, that had carried its master so bravely, fell dead as it was being led into the stable, being buried where it lay; and three broad flag-stones still mark the spot, a spot held sacred to this day, no tenant being permitted to move these stones, whatever other changes he may work.

William Massey is said to have hurried up to his room, and flung himself into bed, calling the family doctor to his bedside to complete the effort at concealment, as the agents of the law, coming from Chester, thundered at the door of Puddington Hall.

These efforts, however, were unavailing—he was seized, as Father Plessington had been thirty years before, and thrown into the noisome cells of Chester Castle. Here he lingered for a few months, until his death in the following February, almost exactly three months from the date of the surrender of Preston.”

By his Will he left Puddington to his little godson, Thomas Stanley, son of Sir William Stanley of Hooton, an infant of only a few weeks. When Thomas grew up he joined the Jesuits, and assigned Puddington to his elder brother John, who assumed the name of Massey, and built the New Hall in or about the year 1760.

1725. Thomas Bainbridge Ministr of Burton 30 yeares aged neare a Hundred year ould Buryed ye 2 day of Dec. 1725.

1734. Apr. 30 Mr Davenport Schoolmaster of Burton Buried.

1748. Aug. 11 (?) Mr Jonathan Smith Schoolmaster at Burton Buried.

1750. Aug. 27 William the son of W<sup>m</sup> Jön School Master of Burton Baptiz.

A list of the Schoolmasters of Burton, from the foundation of the school by Bishop Wilson in 1724 to the present day, will be found in the Appendix. Originally, the masters of the school were licensed by the Bishop.

I have also added a list of rules for the proper conduct of the school, drawn up by Bishop Wilson, and delivered in person to Mr. Dinnie, the first Headmaster. (*See Appendix III.*)

1750. Apl. 16. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Frans Ashenhurst Rect<sup>r</sup> of Burton died ab<sup>t</sup> two 'Clock in y<sup>e</sup> Morn-



ing and Buried at Leigh Church in Staffordshire the twenty-first in the 62 year of his Age.

For list of Rectors, Perpetual Curates, and Vicars of Burton, see *Appendix I*.

This portion of my paper would be quite incomplete without some passing reference to the ancient and distinguished family of Congreve, a family that will long be regarded with peculiar respect and affection by the inhabitants of Burton.

In 1755, the Manor of Burton, formerly held by the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, was leased to Richard Congreve, Clerk, M.A. (born 1714, died 1782, buried at Whitewell Chapel, Malpas), and subsequently to his son Richard from 1782 to 1806, in which year the Manor was purchased by the said Richard Congreve.

The name first appears in the Parish Records in 1807, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Congreve and other parishioners signing a memorandum promising to pay annually certain sums to be divided among such members of the choir as would undertake to come regularly to the church for instruction in reading and singing.

Also the following entry in the same year:

October 5<sup>th</sup> George son of Richard Congreve Esqr of Burton Hall by Mary Ann his wife was Baptized.

This Richard Congreve died in 1857, at the age of 79, and was buried in Burton churchyard. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William Walter—his fourth son, Ralph Congreve, at that time being Curate of Burton. William Walter died November 19th, 1864,

*aet.* 61, and was succeeded by his son Captain William Congreve.

Burton Hall was leased from Captain Congreve by J. Pitcairn Campbell, Esq. (1865-79); L. Gruning, Esq., being the next tenant. In 1889, Captain Congreve, having resigned the position of Chief Constable of Staffordshire, returned to Burton, where he resided up to the day of his death, January 4th, 1902. His eldest son, Colonel Walter N. Congreve, V.C. (Boer War), shortly after his return from South Africa, sold the property to Henry Neville Gladstone, Esq., J.P., third son of the late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, formerly of Hawarden Castle. The well-known Father (George) Congreve of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley, formerly Vicar of Frankby, is an uncle of the present head of the family.

#### CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

These, unfortunately, are not of any very special interest, the earliest volume extant only commencing in the year 1780.

For the first fifty years subsequent to this date, one is struck by the inordinate thirst of those employed anywhere in or about the church. This thirst seems to have been effectually quenched by the carrying out of the terms of the following resolution, passed 1829: "It is ordered at a Vestry assembled this day to examine and allow the above accounts; that in future the Churchwardens' Accounts shall not be allowed by this Parish unless the vouchers and receipts for all monies expended by them are produced."



A few specimens of the entries referred to will suffice :

1794	Spent on Clock Maker	1 <sup>s</sup>	
	A dozen of ale for bringing the ladder back	1 <sup>s</sup>	
1800	Spent on Hugh Maguire allowance for 4 days when rep <sup>ng</sup> the windows 7 quarts	4 <sup>s</sup>	1 <sup>d</sup>
	Minister and Clerk's Dinner and Drink	4 <sup>s</sup>	
1801	Drink at sundrie times	1 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>
1812	Ale when the Church was inspected	2 <sup>s</sup>	1 <sup>d</sup>
1813	Ale for Tradesmen	7 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>
1817	Allowance when taking down the Bell Wheel	6 <sup>s</sup>	9 <sup>d</sup>
	Allowance when putting Bell Wheel up	3 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>

"Tempora mutantur"! Further comment is needless.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1783	To Richard Williams for a bitch fox	2 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>
1784	„ James Cooper „ „ „	1 <sup>s</sup>	8 <sup>d</sup>
1789	To Two Presentments	1 <sup>s</sup>	4 <sup>d</sup>
	Paid for putting the Ball on the Gates	1 <sup>s</sup>	
1806	A new pitchpipe	7 <sup>s</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>
	Paid to a person with a pass	3 <sup>s</sup>	
	Postage of a letter	1 <sup>s</sup>	
1810	Expenses of a journey to Chester to pay in the money subscribed for the English prisoners in France	2 <sup>s</sup>	

These must have been prisoners taken during the Peninsular War, possibly at Talavera or even Busaco.

1815	Overpaid to the Waterloo subs <sup>n</sup>	2 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup>
1816	Paid for the Briefs	2 <sup>s</sup>

This is a very common entry. Briefs were letters patent issued by the Crown, ordering collection of alms for special purposes. They were abolished 1828.

1816. Carting stone for the Church wall.

It is worth recording that, in bringing this stone to the church (the present wood had not then been planted) the cart passed over the Quakers' Graves, and broke one of the memorial stones in two pieces—just as it is seen to-day.

Thomas Scholes, the father of Miss Scholes (to whom reference has already been made), was present at the time of the accident. Miss Scholes believes her father was one of the carters employed, but is not quite certain.

1818 Geo. Jackson for the carriage of the  
stoop 3<sup>s</sup>

1830 Mr Youd's Bill of white washing and  
colouring church £3 . 18 . 2

There are several entries similar to the above. Burton Church fifty years ago, with its white-washed walls, high oak pews, and "three-decker" pulpit, would be almost unrecognisable.

The following entry, taken from the Minutes of the Vestry Meeting, held April 17th, 1843, speaks for itself:

1843. That the Policeman be ordered to acquaint the inhabitants of every house, that all children found playing or otherwise injuring the Church Yard, will be summoned to appear before the court of Petty Sessions—also those persons whose Geese or Pigs be found in the Church Yard.



## PAYMENTS TO RINGERS.

1780 Ringing for good news 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

The "good news" evidently refers to Rodney's victory over the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent.

1782 Ringers for Admiral Rodney's victory 3<sup>s</sup>

In this year Sir George Rodney gained a splendid victory over the French fleet in the West Indies.

1794 7th June ringing for good news 5<sup>s</sup>

Lord Howe's victory over the Brest fleet (June 1st);  
"The glorious first of June"!

1801 Ringing for news of peace 1<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

The allusion here is probably to Nelson's victory at Copenhagen, which, by breaking up the maritime confederacy, brought about the Peace of Amiens in the following year.

1809 Ringing for 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary 5<sup>s</sup>

The fiftieth anniversary of the accession of King George III.

1819 Tolling the bell for the King 6<sup>s</sup>

George III. died January 29th, 1820. Payment to the ringers would of course fall under expenses for the financial year ending Easter 1820.

1827 Tolling at D. of York's death 4<sup>s</sup>

*i.e.*, Frederick, Duke of York, brother of George IV.

With this extract I bring my paper to a close.

The pulse of national life beat strongly in this little hamlet, in spite of its extraordinary isolation. Deaths of Kings and Queens; wars and rumours of war; the

Reformation, with its aftermath of bitter persecution—to say nothing of local celebrities and those events which must have loomed large in the history of this little township—all these, and many more besides, find their echo in the simple annals of a secluded country village.

How rich the inheritance that is stored in these musty old volumes, telling not only of “a day that is dead,” but of that Church which can never die!

My special thanks are due to F. C. Beazley, Esq., F.S.A., for much valued advice and assistance. I am further indebted to W. Fergusson Irvine, Esq., F.S.A., for many interesting suggestions, and also for the help derived from his well-known “Notes on the Old Halls of Wirrall.”







## Appendix

### I.

#### *Incumbents of Burton.*

The living of Burton, formerly a prebendal church in the Diocese of Lichfield, was granted to Denwall Hospital by Alexander Stavenby, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, in 1238.

In 1495 the two benefices were appropriated by Bishop Smith to the Hospital of S. John in Lichfield, from which the rectory of Burton is now held on lease. Previous to this union the living was termed a rectory; it is afterwards mentioned as a Perpetual Curacy, being eventually recognised as a Vicarage about 1870. (*Ormerod*).

#### *Masters of the Hospital of S. Andrew in Denwall and Rectors of Burton.*

	1302	Simon de Seachell
<i>Ante</i>	1313	Robert Kernerond
	1319	William de Chanlegh
	1336	John de Montsorell
	1338	Nicholas de Heath
	1353 to post 1367	John de Charnes
	1374	William de Newhagh
	1400	John Lugore
	1422 in & before	Henry Halsall
	1422	William Newhagh
	1424	Thomas Clerk
	1425	Robert Dykes
	1427	Thomas Wykersley
	1434	Roger Wall
	1440	Edmund Tebbot
	1445	Roger Wall
	1449-95	John Bothe

#### *Perpetual Curates of Burton.*

<i>Ante</i>	1541 to post 1563	Thomas Maurdesley
	1564-9	Robert Basford
<i>Ante</i>	1591	Thomas Harvie
	1591-1633	Peter Blinston

1633-1646	Henry Trafford <sup>1</sup>
1646-1654	Richard Hopwood
1654-1662	Hugh Bethell <sup>2</sup>
1663-80	John Litherland
<i>Ante</i> 1683-7	Robeart Artinstall
<i>Ante</i> 1693-5	Richard Weever
1696	William Shawe
1696-1725	Thomas Bainbridge
1727-50	Francis Ashenhurst <sup>3</sup>
1750-7	Robert Washington
1760-94	James Stafford
	Thomas Watts, Ass <sup>nt</sup> Curate, 1767-95 <sup>4</sup>
1796-7	Geo. Somers Clarke
1798	A. C. Downing
1799 to post 1801	Samuel Hassall
1807-32	John Price
1836-9	Ralph Bagot
1840-58	Ralph Congreve
1858-66	Charles Stuart Upperton

*Vicars of Burton.*

1866-70	T. R. Laugharne
1870-5	Joseph Lyon
1876	C. H. Steward
1876-93	Thomas Dunn
1893-4	A. H. Paine
1894-6	F. A. Potts
1896-1901	C. A. Sladen
1902	Patrick F. A. Morrell

<sup>1</sup> In 1646 Henry Trafford was ejected by the Committee as a "delinquent"; his place was filled by Richard Hopwood, "a godly and orthodox divine." "10th June 1646. From the rectory of Burton sequestered from Sir Thomas Smith 40*l.* per ann. is to be paid to the minister of Burton: the present maintenance being only 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann." *Record Office, Domestic Interregnum*, 286.

<sup>2</sup> Presented directly by Cromwell. He became a Nonconformist in 1662.

<sup>3</sup> Assistant Curate 1725-7.

<sup>4</sup> Author of "A Serious Address to the Good People of England upon their present Political Situation, with an application of the Whole to the Discussion of the Great Question now agitated, respecting The REPEAL of the TEST ACT. *Chester*, Printed by J. MONK, MDCCXC."



## II.

*Will of Rev. Peter Blinston, Curate of Burton,  
1591-1633.*

A copy of this Will, omitted from Mr. Beazley's valuable collection printed in "Burton in Wirrall," is here recorded :

*Blinston, Peter, of Burton, co. Chester, Clerk.*

*W. & I. 1633.*

IN DEI NOIE AMEN the xxvii<sup>th</sup> daie of ffebruary Anno dñi 1633 I Peter Blinston of Burton in the Countie of Chester Clr' doe make this my last Will & Testament . . . .

To be buried in Burton Chancell where Peter Redgate was buried.

I give and bequeath all my goods to my Wife Anne Blinston desyring & entreateinge her for gods sake to bee a mother & a dailie helper to Elizabeth Potter M'garett Taylor & James Hat' as I would have done to them yf I had lived after my s<sup>d</sup> Wife And my trust is shee wilbee a good mother to them & their children I doe not all this tyme owe anything but love to any in the world Sr Henry Bunburie Knight by specialitie oweth mee viij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> Sr Will'm Massy Knight oweth mee as hee did at Easter last v<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> ffor Tythings of w<sup>ch</sup> som'e of v<sup>li</sup> iiij I have receaved since a stone of Woll & a load of Hay the rest hee oweth mee my Mr Sr Thomas Smith Knight oweth mee xj nobles being a half yeares Wages It'm William Maddocke by specialitie w<sup>th</sup> surties oweth mee x<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> Itm Mr Edward Williams of Chester Inholder oweth mee x<sup>li</sup> It'm Raph Smith & his Wiffe by bill oweth mee x<sup>li</sup> It'm the said Raph Smith [oweth] mee John Moores suertye xlvij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> Itm John Tailor theldest oweth mee by bill iiij<sup>li</sup> Itm Mgarrett Griffith oweth mee xliij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> Itm John Hamond oweth mee twisse recorded in Court iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> & some more I have execucon for the same John Ball did owe mee as I recorded by lawe x<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> I did receave of yt but xxvij<sup>s</sup> the rest hee oweth mee I fforgive Robt Potter whatsoever' hee oweth mee Mr Peter Sharpe p'cher oweth me for a booke called Doctor Taylor upon Titus<sup>s</sup> v<sup>s</sup> or my booke againe Itm I intreat

<sup>s</sup> "A Commentarie upon the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus," by *Thomas Taylor*. Cambridge 1619, 4to.

Mr Edward Will'ms as eur hee wisht mee well to see yt my wiffe bee not wronged And yf anie ffrend or sister title or Clayme any of my goode I give eu'y of them soe titlinge iij<sup>d</sup> a peece And noe more they have had enough att my handes I ordaine my loueing wiffe Ane Blinston my sole and only executrix beseeching god to blesse her And bee a loueing mother to her Cousins In witnes I haue hereunto put my hand & seale the daie & yeare aboue written 1633

p' me PET: BLINSTON

Cur' de Burton

Witnes hereof

1633

THOMAS TAYLOR

A true and p'fecte Inventory of all the goods Cattells & Chattells of S<sup>r</sup> Peter Blinstonn Curate of Burtonn Prayed by Raphe Lightfoote John Balle John Balle John Hamond and William Crosse the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of Marche in the yere of our lord god 1633

Imp <sup>s</sup> all his bookes	xx <sup>s</sup>
It' all his wearinge apparell	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It' three ffytherbeds w <sup>th</sup> all things thereto belonginge	iiij <sup>li</sup>
It' ffoure silver spoones	xx <sup>s</sup>
It' ffoure Coafars	x <sup>s</sup>
It' all the Lynnans in the howse	l <sup>s</sup>
It' all the brasse and pewter	iiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>
It' all the treene ware in the howse	xxvi <sup>s</sup>
It' all the Ironn things in the howse	x <sup>s</sup>
It' one Cow	xxx <sup>s</sup>
It' one sow and three piggs	xx <sup>s</sup>
It' all the Haye	x <sup>s</sup>
It' sevens henns and two Cockes	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
It' all the mucke aboute the howse	ij <sup>s</sup>
It' Tables Cheeres and formes	iii <sup>s</sup>
It' in Bills and bonds	xliiij <sup>li</sup> vs id
It' due to the s <sup>d</sup> deceased the some of w <sup>th</sup> out speciality	xliij <sup>s</sup>
The totall some is	<u>lxiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup></u>

WILL, Proved at Chester 19<sup>th</sup> [blank] 1633 by the Sole Executrix named in the Will.



## III.

*Masters of Bishop Wilson's School, Founded 1724.*

1724	Mr Dinnie
1725	Samuel Dutton
<i>Ante</i> 1734	Mr Davenport
<i>Ante</i> 1748	Jonathan Smith
1749 to post. 66	William Jön <sup>6</sup>
1795-1844	Thomas Howell <sup>7</sup>
1845	Charles Howell
<i>Ante</i> 1856-60	William Connell
1860-65	Joseph Thompson Crowther
1865-9	Edward Cullum
1869-79	George West
1880	Joseph Westwood
1880-87	John Shingler
1887-98	William Fogg
1898	Thomas Bostock

The following rules which Bishop Wilson drew up for the use of the School at Burton, mark his minute attention to the welfare of the rising generation :<sup>8</sup>

1. It is already provided by the settlement of the said school, that the master be a member of the Ch. of England, as by law established.

2. And that he be a man of sober life and conversation, as well as qualified to teach the Latin and English tongues.

3. He is to observe the school hours ; namely, to begin at 7 in summer, and at 8 in winter ; and to keep the children till 11 in the forenoon, and to be in the school again at 1 in the afternoon ; and to teach till 4 in the winter, and until 5 in the summer season.

4. He is to read prayers every morn<sup>g</sup> before he begin to teach, and every ev<sup>g</sup> before he dismisseth the children ; namely, the collect for the day ; the collect for peace ; the collect for grace (as in the Morn<sup>g</sup> Service of the Ch.) and the

<sup>6</sup> Applied to Bishop of Chester for Letters of Orders 1759. Ordained Priest 1760. Licensed to the Assistant Curacy of Thurstaston. There is no record at Chester of his ordination as Deacon.

<sup>7</sup> A celebrated Teacher of Navigation.

<sup>8</sup> Extract from *Stowell's* "Life of Wilson," pp. 94-96.

Collect in the Post-Comm<sup>n</sup>, "Prevent us, O Lord," &c—concluding with the Lord's Pr., and the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ:—and at ev<sup>ng</sup> the collect for the day, and the 2 collects for the Ev<sup>ng</sup> Service, concluding as before.

5. Every Ev<sup>ng</sup>, before they depart the school, the Master is to give the children a short charge, to be sure to say their prayers before they go to bed, and as soon as they rise, (such short prayers as he shall teach them) to be dutiful to their parents; civil and respectful to all they meet; to be careful not to tell any manner of lie; nor to take God's name in vain, &c.

6. He is to take especial care to make the children sensible of the end of learning; wh. is, that they may be better able to read the Holy Scriptures, and therein to learn their duty, to love, to fear, and to serve God acceptably all their days, that they may be happy when they die.

7. And above all things, he is to take all proper occasions to plant the fear of God in their hearts; to make them serious and concerned for their souls; and to awaken them into a sense of the danger they are in, without the grace of God and the aids of religion.

8. Every Sat. before they depart the school, he is to give the children a strict charge to go to Church the day foll<sup>ng</sup>, and to behave themselves with reverence, becoming the place, and to get the Collect for the day by heart, and to remember at least the texts, wh. will be a way to make them attentive by times.

9. He is to call the children to an account for these things on Monday morning, and to take care that the same be required of them on Church festivals, if Divine service be read in the Church on such days.

10. The children are to be taught the Ch. Cat<sup>m</sup> and no other; and to be made to understand the meaning of it after the most plain and instructive manner.

11. The Master is not to be absent f: school unless upon urgent business; and even then, to show the reason of his absence, if required so to do.

12. The Master is never to grant any whole, or half play day, in any week in wh. there is an holiday.





## The S. Oswald's Reredos; and the Frescoes in Chester Cathedral

BY THE VEN. E. BARBER, M.A., F.S.A.,

ARCHDEACON OF CHESTER

*(Read 18th March, 1908)*



CATHEDRAL like ours seems to afford an endless succession of topics, some new, some old, to engage our attention. This afternoon I shall find materials for my subject in both these directions.

But first, speaking from this Eagle Lectern, I might once more draw your attention to it. As you have been told on a former occasion, the Eagle is supposed to be of pre-Reformation date. It is unusual in its design—the bird stands on a ball, though we have nothing to guide us as to what originally was the base below this. The present is a modern reduction of a larger and heavy Jacobean stand, which some here may remember. But the point of interest which I would mention to-day is this: The Dean tells me that in the nave of Cologne Cathedral is an Eagle of exactly the same character; so striking was the similarity that it was noted at once by his party, and his daughter made a sketch of it on the spot, so that

she might compare it with this; and the comparison has confirmed the opinion.

I turn now to the most recent embellishment of our beautiful Cathedral, the exquisite and richly gilded carved-oak reredos, in what was for so many years the Parish Church of S. Oswald. It is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. T. Brocklebank, of the Roscote, Heswall, and bears at its side the following inscription:—

“In reverence of Almighty God, in honour of His servant S. Oswald, and in memory of Mary Adeline and Margaret Elsie Royds, Thomas and Mary Petrina Brocklebank, their parents, caused this reredos to be made, when the Altar was reinstated on its ancient site in the year of our redemption 1906.”

The design was furnished by the late Mr. C. E. Kempe, who, alas! did not live to see it executed. The panel-work was wrought by Messrs. Norman & Burt, of Brighton, who have done much similar work for the same artist; but the figures were carved at Ober-Ammergau, by the Zwinks, father and son, and are additional evidence of the well-known reverence and skill of the inhabitants of that place. The gilding was, of course, done at Mr. Kempe's own place.

The inscription which I have just quoted speaks of the altar (designed also, I may say, by Mr. Kempe) being reinstated on its ancient site. In the plan of the building, taken shortly after the dissolution, which is found in the Harleian MSS., this particular bay is styled “the Chancel,” showing that it contained the altar (or the principal altar, if there were more than one) of the Parish Church. The bay to the north is called “Mary Magdalen Chapel”; and that to the extreme south (the only one which has original stone





groining) "St. Nicholas Chapel." No name is given to the other.

In this plan there is no trace of the dividing walls between the various chapels, though there is no doubt that these existed when the monks built this part of the church. The same plan notes the position of "the Skreen," which presumably separated the Parish Church from the rest of the building, though no indication is given of it in the drawing, so that it is just possible that these walls were there at that time, though they are not in any way marked. Here, however, they have been rebuilt, the proportions and details being taken from the one which was left at the entrance to the south choir aisle. As you know, the altar was placed here for some time before the walls were built; and at first this sanctuary lacked the beautiful marble pavement with which it is now enriched. The reredos gives us in the centre the figure of S. Oswald, and on either side two scenes from his life, flanked by angels in canopied niches, holding scrolls on which is inscribed "Alleluia." The central figure is of somewhat larger proportions than those in the groups at either side. The Saint holds in his right hand the Wooden Cross—of which I shall speak presently; his left hand rests upon the sword which is girt to his side; and the crown on his head betokens his kingly origin. He was the second son of Ethelfrith, and became King of Bernicia (practically Northumberland) in 634 A.D., in very troublous times.

Cadwallon, with his Welsh warriors, had remained encamped in the north after he had, in alliance with Penda, the pagan King of Mercia, defeated and slain Edwin, who from being an outlaw and fugitive had

become sovereign of the whole region of Northumbria. It was with Cadwallon that Oswald fought his first fight. "On a rising ground, a few miles from Hexham, near the Roman wall, he gathered in A.D. 634 a small Northumbrian force, which pledged itself to become Christian if it conquered in the engagement. Causing a cross of wood to be hastily made, and digging a hole for it in the earth, he supported it with his own hands while his men heaped up the soil around it. Then he bade his soldiers kneel with him, and entreat the true and living God to defend their cause, which he knew to be just, from their fierce and boastful foe. This done, they joined battle and attacked Cadwallon's far superior forces. The charge was irresistible. The Welsh army fled down the slope towards the Denisburn, a brook near Dilston, and Cadwallon himself was slain. This was the battle of 'Heaven's Field,' as aftertimes called it; and as a result of it Oswald became King of once-more-reunited Bernicia and Deira."

It is the first incident in this fight which is represented in the carving on the left or north side. You see the Saint supporting with his left hand the Cross, and holding up his right hand as he addresses his followers, of whom some stand beside him, whilst others are kneeling before the Cross.

Resolved to restore the national Christianity, Oswald sent to the Abbot of Hy and requested aid. First Corman was sent as Bishop; and after his failure (due probably to his unsympathetic temperament), S. Aidan was consecrated Bishop and succeeded him in the following year. He settled at Lindisfarne, close to the fortress-rock of Bamborough, where the royal castle



stood. Bede gives us many interesting incidents in the intercourse between S. Oswald and S. Aidan, on which I cannot linger now.

I turn to the carving on the south side, which gives the scene of S. Oswald's death. Wide as was the lordship exercised by Oswald he had one relentless foe, who would accept no terms, and acknowledge no discomfiture. This was Penda, King of Mercia, the rallying point of heathendom, from whom Oswald had wrested the district of Lindsey. On August 5th, 642, the decisive battle between the forces of these two great leaders was fought. The armies of the Christian King and the aged but indomitable pagan met at Maserfield, which some would identify with Mirfield in Yorkshire; but others, with perhaps more reason, with Oswestry, supposed to mean the tree of Oswald. The arms of Penda were victorious, and Oswald, hemmed in by foes, fell, breathing forth his last prayer for his people: "The Lord have mercy on their souls." The conqueror cut off his head, hands, and arms, and fastened them on wooden stakes, whence they were removed the following year to Northumbria, to find a resting place in the Church of S. Peter at Bamborough, and in the Abbey of Lindisfarne.<sup>1</sup>

We may regret that the name of the Saint was not retained as a black-letter day on August 5th in our calendar; it was in the Sarum one. We can also rejoice that this beautiful reredos will bring before succeeding generations the example of this Saint of old, and remind them that they too are soldiers of the Cross, and that they are to fight manfully under

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Frank Simpson has taken a beautifully clear and admirably toned photograph of the reredos, in which every detail is plainly set forth.

that banner against spiritual foes. We may thus hope that the reproach with which Montalembert concludes his eulogy of the Saint will be removed here at any rate: "Where shall we find in all history a hero more nearly approaching the ideal; more nobly gifted; more worthy of eternal remembrance; and, it must be added, more completely forgotten"?

I ought to remark that, besides this church, there are five others in Chester Diocese dedicated to S. Oswald, viz.: Backford, Bidston, Brereton, Malpas, and Nether Peover.

Before leaving this part of the Cathedral, I would draw your attention to the altar cross, containing in the quatrefoil endings of the arms the evangelistic symbols in silver, and bearing at the back this inscription: "Remember, O Lord our God, Thy servants Thomas and Arthur Randal Fluitt, who out of this life passed to Thee, Sep<sup>r</sup> 12, 1887; Sep<sup>r</sup> 27, 1903." You should also notice the two chairs on the north side, which are from Florence, and are exact copies of Savonarola's chair there.

I turn now from what is new to that which is old, and would ask you to consider with me the remains of a fresco on the south side of the masonry on which the north-western piers of the central tower rest. But before doing so, I may remark that our Cheshire churches, so far as I know, are not particularly rich in this mode of decoration. This may be due to the fact that the interior of many (if not most of them) is of ashlar stone of the local nature; that the walls, therefore, did not require any coat of plaster, and so did not lend themselves to being relieved or adorned by





Remains of Fresco, Chester Cathedral

*Frank Simpson, Photo.*

*Copyright*





paintings. The warm colour of the stone might also account in some measure for the lack of frescoes, which might seem more necessary when there was a plain white surface. Here in Chester we have very few specimens. In the Church of S. John there is, as you are aware, one on a column on the north side; and at S. Mary's-on-the-Hill<sup>2</sup> is one at the entrance to the south or Troutbeck Chapel. There is also one at S. Peter's Church,<sup>2</sup> a full description of which, by Mr. Beswick, was given in the late Mr. Ewen's paper on that Church, in the third volume of the Old Journal, pp. 365-390. All three have been described, and I need not further allude to them than to say that the latter is much less distinct than it was when uncovered by the late Rev. W. H. Massie in 1848, or than it was even in 1891, when the church became the Parish Church of the united parishes of S. Bridget and S. Martin. Here, in the Cathedral, the only one left is the one in the position I have mentioned, though I shall have occasion to speak of another described in the Harleian MSS.

Traces of painting on the ribs of the groining in the Lady Chapel were discovered by Mr. Hudson when he decorated that portion of the building about fifty years ago, so that it is possible that in former times more paintings existed. The remains that we have are unfortunately but scanty. As you look at the wall, you see at once that at the restoration under Sir Gilbert Scott new stones were inserted in the masonry, and, so far as I am aware, no record was left behind of any painting or design on the stones which were then removed. Examination seems to show that the painting was done on the stone itself, no doubt specially

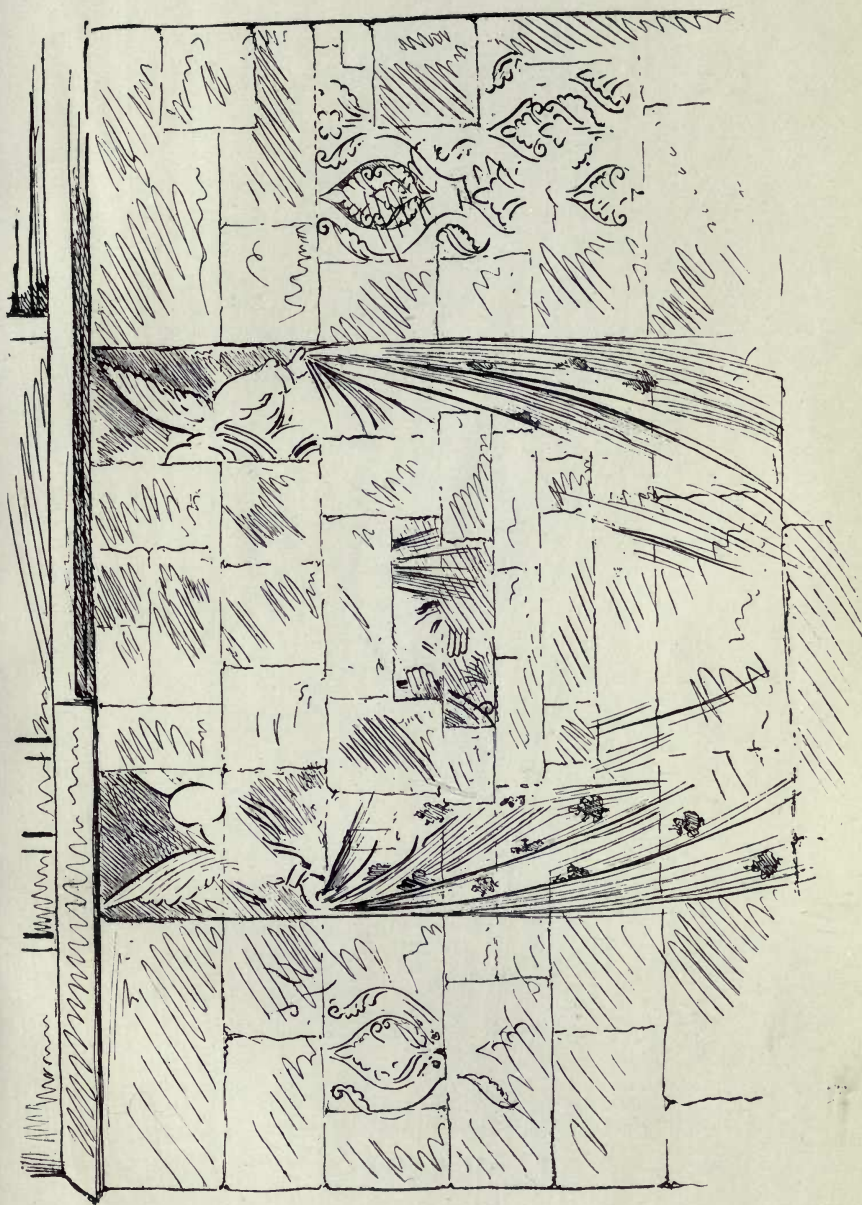
<sup>2</sup> See Notes at the end of this paper.

prepared for the purpose, or, at any rate, that there was only a very slight substratum or coating of plaster. Further examination also seems to show that, subsequently, the wall has been whitewashed, as there are still places where the whitewash is peeling away, and, apparently, bringing away with it all traces of the painting which it had covered.

The wall which has been painted is about twelve feet broad by eight feet six inches high. The design, with figures, has occupied just half this width; the border of three feet on either side being ornamented with a graceful and elegant diaper pattern. The whole is very faint, so faint, in fact, that it is a question whether the ordinary visitor to the Cathedral has ever noticed it. Careful scrutiny, however, shows that two angels with outspread wings are holding drapery, which hangs in graceful folds, and on which, in one part, are the remains of a figure. The arrangement has suggested to some that this might be what is called a Veronica; but in that case the figure on the drapery would be the face of our Lord, and the remains of the figure which are left are inconsistent with this supposition. They show to us, in fact, two hands (one of which seems to be grasping a staff) and the sleeves of the robe with which the figure was attired. At the bottom of the wall some painting may represent the skirts of this robe. Where the head of the figure would be the wall has been renewed, so that we can only form a conjecture as to what it can have represented.

The painting was doubtless executed in monastic times, when the church was the church of the monks. The figure portrayed may have represented one of



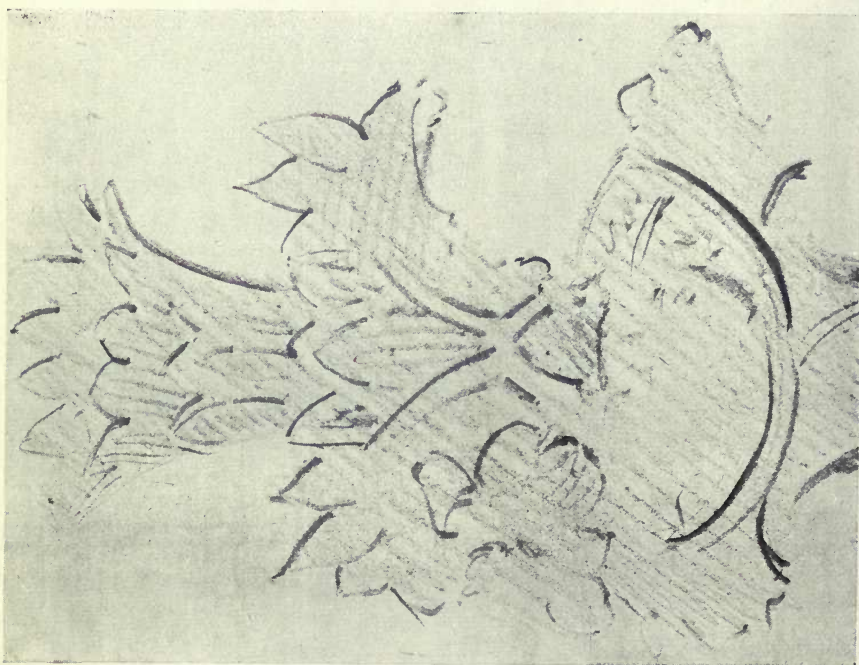
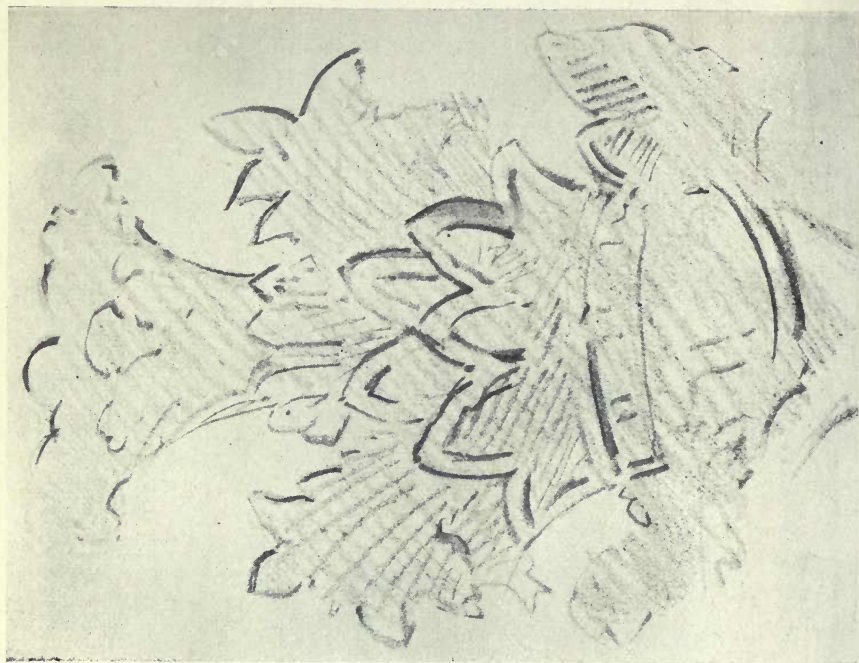


Sketch of Fresco, Chester Cathedral  
(by T. Walmesley Price)











the Abbots, or S. Benedict himself; or it may have been intended for our Lord. I do not see anything which can lead us to a definite conclusion in the remains which are left. It is possible that some allusion may be made to it in some of the MSS. at the British Museum, but I have had no opportunity of searching to see if this is the case. As it seems probable that there must have been further traces when some of the masonry was renewed, or when the whitewash was removed, we can but regret that, so far as I am aware, no record of them was kept, so that we might have been led to some definite conclusion.

I have to thank Mr. Walmsley Price for the admirable sketch with which he has furnished me, and which brings out the details of the fresco with distinctness; and also for some impressions taken from patterns on the drapery. These latter are varied and elegant in design (as will be seen from the reproduction with which Mr. Walmsley Price has kindly furnished me), and, with the diaper work on the space which borders the picture, are evidence of the skill of the artist who executed it.

Though it would be impossible (and unwise if it were possible) to attempt to restore the painting, it is much to be hoped that what does exist will remain undiminished and unimpaired for years to come, and thus call to mind the way in which, in bygone years, our churches were adorned and beautified. Even in what is left, in some lights and on certain days, there is much to attract the artistic sense of the careful visitor. It is possible that, at some time, this fresco may have been hid from sight by the beautiful tabernacle of the stalls, for, as you know, the choir once

extended to one bay of the nave; and it has been supposed that the stalls have been moved more than once before they occupied their present position. But, at any rate, whenever the fresco was painted, the space must have been clear and open, and the choir arrangement probably the same as at present.

I have said that this is the only trace of a fresco remaining in our Cathedral; but in the Harleian MSS. to which I have referred, mention is made of another. In No. 2151, folio 57, we find the following entry: <sup>3</sup>

“On the stone-work which parted the quire from the broad ile at the north end thereof next to the chapter house just under the clock house are these figures painted on the said end of the wall with the verses under, but the writing is much decayed.”

Then follows a rough representation of the painting, and underneath the verses (or fragments of them), which are Latin Elegiacs. This is alluded to and described by *Ormerod* (Vol. I., p. 253), in these words:

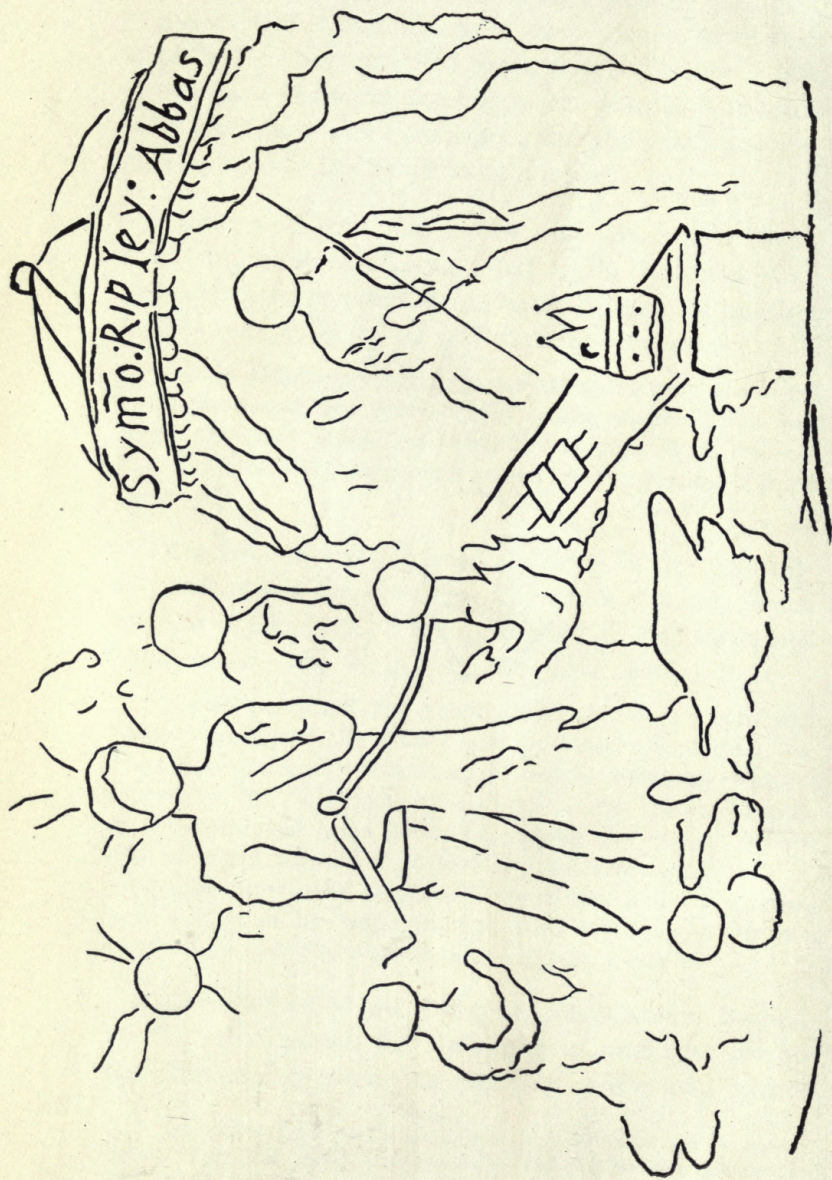
“Simon Ripley XXIII<sup>rd</sup> Abbot rebuilt the Nave Tower and South Transept of the Abbey, and probably commenced the great plan of alterations and improvements, which were interrupted by the Reformation. . . . On the north side of the north-east large pillar supporting the central Tower was formerly painted a history of the Transfiguration, in which was introduced a figure of this Abbot, under a canopy, with a book in one hand and the other lifted up in the act of blessing, and the ring upon the fourth finger.”

I am indebted to my youngest son, Captain Barber, for the reproduction and enlargement, and also for all the information about the painting. We may gather

<sup>3</sup> The volume from which the extract is taken is headed by Randle Holme “From Jan 1662,” and towards the end of it he has a reference to 1680, so that we can assign the date of it to be between 1662 and 1680.







Chester Cathedral—Old Fresco of Transfiguration

*Copied from Randle Holme MS., British Museum, by C. F. Harber*



that it appeared on the wall which is now hid by the staircase leading to the organ-loft.

In the representation of the Transfiguration we have our Blessed Lord in the centre, with Moses and Elias on either side, and the three Apostles in front, the centre one prostrate on the ground, the other two in the attitude of adoration. The canopy under which the Abbot stands at the right hand of the picture bears his name, "Symo Ripley Abbas." On a bench in front rests his mitre and a book; a faint trace of his right hand is seen, as lifted up in the act of blessing, whilst the left hand seems to hold, not a book, as *Ormerod* says, but his pastoral staff. The verses below are very imperfect; not only are there many gaps of missing words, but several of those which are given are incorrect. Mr. Jeayes, of the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum, is of opinion that the verses had been copied by a scribe ignorant of Latin, and he says that several of the words are quite impossible. His transcript is practically the same as my son's, there being hardly any variation between the two. Professor Haverfield, to whom I sent the copies, says that "so little is left that supplement is impossible; at any rate, without seeing the original."

There are no leading words to give a clue to the subject, which might enable a person skilled in such matters to supply what is wanting. The opening words are clear enough: "Cernitis hic statuam," "You see here a figure [or picture]," and then you become involved in difficulty and obscurity. The poet may have gone on to describe the Transfiguration and its lessons, and the allusion to death (in the fifth line) and to suffering (in the seventh), may refer to the fact that

on that occasion our Lord talked of His decease, which He should shortly accomplish at Jerusalem. What the allusion to the Holy City in the last line is, "Jerusalem patruus," I am at a loss to say; but the concluding words are "in requie," "in rest"; whilst the Abbot is brought in in the last line but one; also probably in the third line, as "Rector Cenobii," "Head of the religious House or Monastery."

It is unfortunate that we cannot arrive at the meaning of this inscription. Apparently it was very illegible at the time when the manuscript was written, as it is there said "the writing is much decayed." If the fresco was put up by Simon Ripley himself, it was about two hundred years old when the description of it was given by Randle Holme, for Ripley was Abbot from 1472 to 1492. One might conclude almost from this that it had not been very skilfully done, as it ought not certainly to have been obliterated so soon.

My son took infinite pains, and spent many hours in his attempt to decipher the inscription; but not only was the original scribe, according to Mr. Jeayes, ignorant of Latin (in which case he could hardly have been Randle Holme himself), but the writing was somewhat crabbed, and there were some abbreviations. His reading of the inscription was practically identical with that of Mr. Jeayes, who is, of course, an expert, and we can only regret that, from causes beyond their control, their labours did not end in a complete and perfect elucidation of it. Perhaps further consideration may throw fresh light on the subject.

When I began this investigation, I was hoping that the fresco described in the MS. was the one of which



we have traces left, and that there was simply an error in describing its position. It was soon apparent that this was not the case. Though the painting has vanished, I hope it has not been without interest to call attention to it, and thus to preserve some memorial of what was to be seen here more than two hundred years ago.

I may add that the volume of MSS. from which this is taken contains a store of information about the Cathedral and other churches in Chester, and would well repay a careful search, so that some of the details might be brought within our reach.

#### S. MARY'S-ON-THE-HILL

In the principal compartment the Crucifixion of our Lord, the figures on either side being the Blessed Virgin and S. John. On the right-hand wall an Archbishop is depicted in full eucharistic vestments, conspicuous amongst which are the mitre and chasuble, the tunic and alb, with the two special emblems of archiepiscopal dignity—the purple crossed pall and stately crozier. Underneath is a small label bearing traces of an inscription, now quite illegible. Immediately over the Saviour is the figure of a King, right royally robed, and who, judging from the open crown and other details, may be fairly set down as Henry VI. of England. The shape of the mitre too, which is clearly of the 15th century, is in accordance with this supposition. On the jamb of the window is a demi-figure of the Saviour, apparently issuing from the tomb, with, in the background, the ladder, the sponge on a reed, the Tall Cross, and the spear; faithful emblems of His Passion.

## S. PETER'S

The painting is round a niche, which has contained the Virgin and Child. Over the niche is a scroll, held by an angel, on which has been the legend "Gloria in excelsis." On the right is the Angel appearing to the Shepherds; and on the left probably the visit of the Magi. On the extreme left is a representation of the Crucifixion, three trees representing the three Crosses, and three birds flying away (*two in one direction and one in another*) representing the departing spirits.

NOTE.—We give, with some hesitation, the verses on the fresco so far as they have been deciphered. It will be seen that there are many blanks :

"Cernitis hic statuam nobis . . .  
 Illius memores supplicat . . .  
 Cenobii Rector pacis . . .  
 . . .  
 Mors quia . . . tempus pervia . . .  
 Memeni non potuit condere que voluit  
 Disce pati docuit quem postea discere scivit,  
 Criminis . . . non m<sup>o</sup> ritur.  
 . . .  
 Abbas sub lapide  
 Jerusalem patruus . . . in requie."







## Miscellanea

### NORTH WELSH RECTORS

A BOOK of sermons, now in Christ Church Library, Oxford, contains two owners' inscriptions:

- (1) "Ptinet d'no Reginaldo rector de Effton [de Eston]."
- (2) "Nunc pertinet d'no Prichard rectori de Llandurnog";  
and overleaf is the fuller Robertus Prichard.

The first is in a late 15th century hand, say 1470 to 1480-1500. The second is in a hand of *about* 1640.

As these entries supply evidence as to Rectors of Hope in Flintshire, and Llandyrnog in Denbighshire, though very slight, they have some local interest, and I therefore send them to you for insertion in the Journal of our Society.

HENRY TAYLOR.

---

### ROMAN WALL NEAR PEPPER GATE

THOUGH the full account of the discovery and preservation of the portion of the Roman Wall near Pepper Gate will not appear until our next Volume, it may be well to mention here that, the attention of "The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments" (of which Professor Haverfield is a member) has been called to the subject by Lord Balfour of Burleigh; and that the Secretary of the Commission has been instructed to write to the National Telephone Company, expressing satisfaction at the measures being taken to preserve this interesting relic.

The Council of our Society have tendered their warm thanks to the Chairman of the Company for the facilities offered, and for the courtesy with which their recommendations have been considered; and they have much satisfaction in putting on record without delay this recognition of the same treatment from so influential a quarter.



## Obituary

### THE LATE MR. EDWARD HODKINSON

THE Society has sustained another great loss by the death of Mr. Edward Hodkinson, who for many years was its Honorary Curator and Librarian. Mr. Hodkinson had been in failing health for some time, and thus unable to practise as an architect, or to take an active part in the proceedings of the Society, or in other pursuits in which he was keenly interested. But the Council and members of the Society will ever retain a grateful recollection of his labours, and of the valuable contributions which he made to its discussions and records. In particular, a special interest will attach to the beautifully illustrated article on Basingwerk Abbey, in Volume XI., which was his latest contribution, and which recalls the active part he took in the Excursion of the Society to that venerable fabric, in July 1901. At the Meetings of the Council, and in the arrangement of the Library, Mr. Hodkinson's counsel and advice were always most helpful, and during his long illness have been much missed.

In his profession Mr. Hodkinson was held in high estimation, and has left behind him several memorials of his artistic skill; as, for instance, in the modern portion of Saughton Grange, so deftly added to the ancient building.

Mr. Hodkinson had other interests in life, as he was a keen cricketer in his days of vigour; and also an active member of the Natural History Society. He will be much missed by many warm friends.

E. B.





## ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS 1907-1908

### "TRAVELLING DURING THE GEORGIAN ERA"

**A**T the Grosvenor Museum, on Tuesday evening, October 29th, 1907, Dr. T. N. Brushfield gave an extremely interesting lecture on "Travelling during the Georgian Era." The Ven. Archdeacon of Chester presided, and said that at a meeting of the Council a resolution had been passed expressing sympathy with Mrs. Stolterfoth, and the loss Dr. Stolterfoth was to the Society.

He announced that Mr. Gleadowe had presented to the Society a number of interesting mining exhibits, which he had purchased from Mr. T. Roder of Manchester.

Referring to the Lecturer, the Archdeacon said they looked upon Dr. Brushfield as their grand old man. They were always glad to see him, and gave him the heartiest welcome. In the course of his lecture Dr. Brushfield referred to the various modes of travelling and of transit, from 1700 to the accession of Queen Victoria. Dr. Brushfield is a most entertaining lecturer, and he invested his subject with a wealth of romance which held the delighted attention of the audience throughout.

He first spoke of the great water-way in London, the Thames, and showed by illustrations of the water-gates of many of the old mansions the important part it played in facilitating travel in old days. State barges, the Lord Mayor's procession, and Old London Bridge, were also brought before the audience; whilst the opposition to the erection of new bridges was mentioned, as due to the fear that it would interfere with the attendance at the popular public water-side pleasure gardens.

He gave some interesting details as to the rise and growth of canals, and gave graphic description of the mode of transit on them. He traced the progress of travelling, dwelling upon the difficulties people had to overcome when journeying on horseback, and using pack-horses for the conveyance of their goods. Owing to the state of the roads at that time, travelling was tedious and unpleasant, besides being dangerous; and he referred to the poor structures for crossing streams, compared with the magnificent bridges of today. The lecturer dealt with the development of the old stage-coach, mentioning the long time it used to take to travel between the principal towns in England.

The lecture was illustrated by a large number of beautiful and interesting lantern slides; one shewing the old canal-boat packing station, near the Water Tower, on the Shropshire Union Canal, which has now been replaced by large commodious warehouses. The views depicted the old pack-horse, and the Sedan chair, and the lumbering stage-coaches, which revealed in a striking manner the inconvenience and difficulty of travelling in the 18th century compared with the luxurious and comfortable means available at the present time.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Brushfield, on the proposition of the Archdeacon.

### EXCURSIONS IN 1908

On Friday, April 24th, a most enjoyable excursion to Ince, on the invitation of Mrs. Park-Yates, took place. About twenty members of the Society left the Grosvenor Museum (in brakes) at 2 p.m., and reached Ince soon after three o'clock.

The party at once repaired to the old Grange (sometimes called the Monastery), where they found awaiting them their kind hostess, Mrs. Park-Yates, the Vicar, and Colonel Piers Egerton Warburton and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton Warburton.



The buildings were carefully inspected, and elicited much interest. The Grange or Manor House was one of four (Saighton Towers being another) which belonged to the Abbey of St. Werburgh. In fact, it passed from the earlier abbey or nunnery to the reconstituted Benedictine Monastery in 1093, which was founded by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, with the advice of his friend, S. Anselm. The late Mr. J. H. Parker, in a paper read before the Society in 1861, pointed out the importance of the Monastic Granges, which were often called priories or cells, and had a small establishment of monks left in charge of them.

At Ince, or Ynis, as it is called in old documents, the monks had charge of the church, and it is interesting to know that a small annual payment is still made by the Dean and Chapter to the Vicar of Ince.

The buildings were probably quadrangular, but remains are only to be seen now on two sides. The north side has been converted into a dwelling house, but traces of its older use are still to be seen. On the east side is a building which some have supposed may have been the refectory; if so, it is evident from its size that the Grange was inhabited, occasionally at any rate, by more than the small number of monks usual in these Granges. It is possible that the monks may have come here from Chester to recuperate after illness, and that the Grange may have served the purpose of a sanatorium or infirmary.

The recent opening of an old doorway had revealed what seemed like the underneath part of a staircase in the wall. Careful investigation, however, led to the conclusion that this was only the covering of a passage made in the thickness of the outer walls. This was no doubt for the purposes of defence, as the position was very lonely and isolated. In 1399 the Abbot of S. Werburgh had licence to fortify or embattle his manor house of Inise (as also of Sutton and Saighton). In the other part

of the building there was also a similar passage. Here a chamber, called the secret chamber, was inspected. This is a misnomer, as originally it was lighted by windows, and has only been darkened by the lowering of the roof above, which has destroyed the windows.

It was decided that it would be well to have a carefully measured plan of the buildings prepared; and Mrs. Park-Yates readily gave her consent, and offered facilities for the operations. It is hoped that more may thus be discovered as to the size of the original structure, and the object of the various parts.

Leaving the Grange the Church was visited, where the Vicar, the Rev. F. G. Slater, explained the objects of interest.

The party then went to the Hall, where Mrs. Park-Yates entertained them most hospitably to tea. Here they found two of their members awaiting them, the Rev. C. A. and Mrs. Griffin. Though a thorough inspection of the beautiful and extensive gardens was impossible for lack of time, enough was seen of the grounds and expanse of lawns and rockeries, and the daffodils rising up in their thousands under the trees, to make the visitors hope that they might have another opportunity of seeing them.

The Archdeacon of Chester cordially thanked Mrs. Park-Yates for her reception; and in reply she was pleased to say that she hoped she might have the pleasure of receiving them again.

E. B.

---

The elements were not very favourable on the morning of Friday, July 17th, for the annual summer excursion, but the twenty-three members who braved them, and faced the pitiless rain which came down as they started, were rewarded with a most pleasant and interesting day.



Accommodated in two wagonettes and a brake, they drove first to Waverton Church, where they were met by the vicar (the Rev. F. Willoughby Jones) and Mr. T. F. Howard, H. M. Inspector of Schools. Entering by the tower door, the carving over it was noted, the Virgin and Child, flanked by the arms of the Dutton and Hatton families; and some mason's marks were also observed. The interior of the church is very comely. It has been "restored" at various times, the arcading having been rebuilt, the same stones being used again where possible. The division between the chancel and its aisles is remarkable, the lower portion consisting of open screen work, and the upper of walling, black and white on the one side, and decorated on the side facing the chancel. A small stone basin on a pillar attracted attention; it had been used at one time as a Font, though far too small for such a purpose, and it has been suggested that it may have contained a dish for the offerings of the people, such as is to be found in some Presbyterian places of worship in Scotland. The plate and some of the registers were also on view. The chancel screen is modern and handsome, and of Chester workmanship.

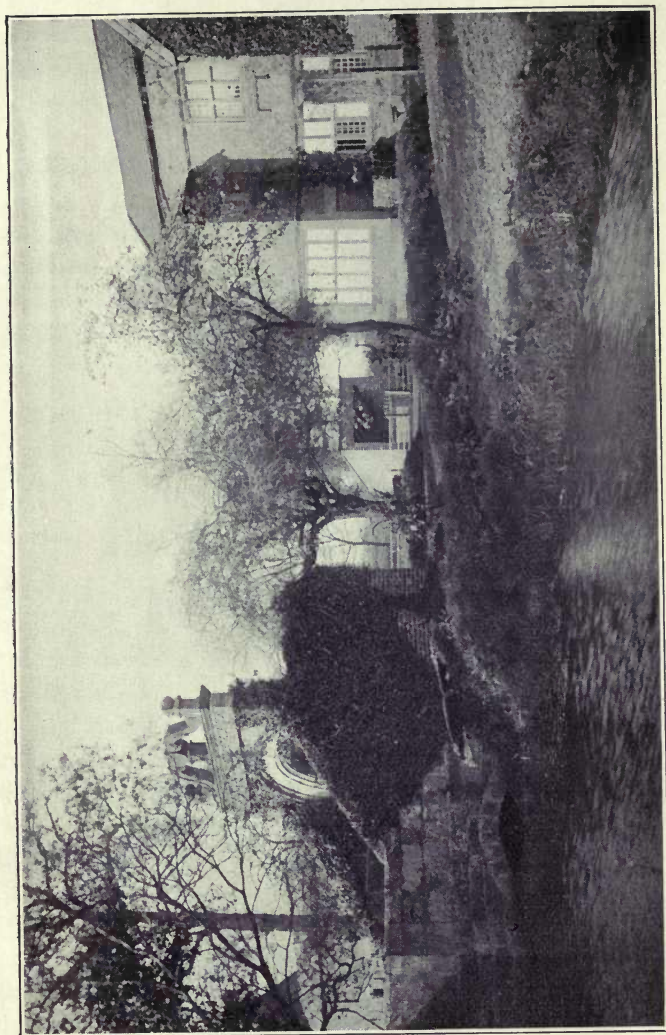
After thanking the vicar and Mr. Howard for their attention, the drive was resumed to Hargrave Church. This was built in 1634 by Sir Thomas Moulson, Alderman and afterwards Lord Mayor of London. Previous to that date the inhabitants had to attend Tarvin Church, their journey thither often being rendered difficult and dangerous by the floods of the river Gowy. An inscription over the porch gives particulars of the foundation of the church, the west end of which was originally used as a school. The edifice is simple in its design, there being no separate chancel. The reredos, designed by Messrs. Douglas & Minshull, has recently been much improved, and the handsome carving on the panels has been enriched and embellished by a Liverpool firm. The effect is most striking, and attracted

general admiration. The vicar (the Rev. E. A. Hutton) very kindly attended and exhibited the church plate, which included a singular silver beaker (without a stem), formerly used as a chalice. He also shewed some of the old books, and had prepared a list of the "briefs" under which collections had been made by royal order for various external objects.

Leaving Hargrave, the drive was continued to Huxley Old Hall. This is a moated edifice, the moat being fed by the Gowry, and crossed by a handsome old bridge, leading to a fine and ornamented archway. Though much of the original house has disappeared, enough remains to shew what a fine mansion it must have been. This is especially noticeable in the decorated ceiling and old fire-place in one of the rooms, which has evidently been much larger than it now is. The staircase, too, is characteristic, and the old mullioned windows in two of the upper chambers are no doubt original. The house was garrisoned by the Royalists in the Civil Wars. The property belonged to the Clive family, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Haddington, the present owner. Professor Huxley visited the place some years ago, and took a sketch of the house; his visit, doubtless, being a confession of the Cheshire origin of his family. The Archdeacon of Chester, on behalf of the company, warmly thanked Miss Peacock for her kindness in permitting them to see such a beautiful and interesting place.

The party then re-entered their carriages and drove to Tarporley, admiring en route the varying prospects of Beeston Castle and the Peckforton and Broxton hills. A halt was made at "The Swan," at Tarporley, for lunch, which was served in the large room of the Tarporley Hunt Club. After an excellently served luncheon, the rector (the Rev. W. O. Hughes) gave an interesting account of the Club and of the room, which is adorned with portraits of some of its Presidents, a complete list of whom is also





Huxley Old Hall

*G. W. Haswell, Photo.*





painted on the walls. St. Helen's Church was then visited, and briefly described by the rector. Here, again, rebuilding, although carefully carried out, may have obliterated ancient marks. In one particular, however, it restored them, for on its being seen that a due regard to proportion demanded the extension of the nave some feet westward, this was done at the expense of a generous donor, only to find at the very spot suggested the foundations of the original nave. The chancel is very striking and dignified, while the beautifully kept condition of the church is a sermon on order and reverence in itself. The monuments of the Done family attracted observation, if not admiration. The frontals and other needlework, which are remarkably rich, and the plate, were also on view, and were described by the rector. The chancel gates, which are Florentine, are particularly handsome. Some of the party then inspected the Done schoolroom, and also the magnificent staircase at the rectory, which was brought from Utkinton Old Hall.

Leaving Tarporley, after warmly thanking the rector, the journey was resumed to Oulton Park, which, by the kindness of Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, the party was permitted to visit. The drive past Oulton Mere, through part of Delamere Forest and the beautifully-timbered Oulton Park, was much enjoyed. Eaton village, with its straw-thatched cottages and their gardens bright with flowers, excited admiration. Here, too, was seen the base of the old village cross, consisting of six or seven steps, the place of the cross being supplied by a tree, which sooner or later will probably disturb the steps. The house at Oulton Park was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, who once lived in Chester, and is an excellent specimen of his style of architecture. The entrance hall reaches to the height of the building, and the reception rooms are very lofty, being some of them domed, and all being surmounted with highly-decorated cornices. In these rooms is a splendid collection

of pictures, and though a complete examination of all was not possible in the time at our disposal, yet many were closely inspected and admired. When it is said that there are pictures by Guido, Vandyck, Leonardo de Vinci, Rubens, and other old masters, and portraits of Sir Thomas More, Archbishops Laud and Juxon, and others, it will be understood how great a treat was provided for the visitors by the kindness of Sir Philip. Besides the pictures, various rare curios were on view in some of the cases in the rooms. More time could well have been spent in inspecting all the treasures which the house contained, but it was necessary to leave all too soon and to drive on to Tarvin.

On the way a stoppage was made at Utkinton Old Hall, once the residence of the Done family, which, by the kindness of the tenant (Mr. Hassall), we were permitted to view. The house was formerly approached on one side through a handsome gateway, and on the other was bordered by three terrace gardens, separated by walls, some of the masonry being richly ornamented. In the centre of the entrance hall is an oak column, which reaches to the top of the house, one story (probably not true) being that the house was built round the tree, which was afterwards trimmed and cut accordingly. The house still contains remains of fine rooms, with large fireplaces and chimney corners. In one is a panel opening into the adjoining room, where once was the chapel, thus enabling its occupants to follow the service. A similar arrangement was noted at Park Hall, where, however, the chapel is still used. At Utkinton this is not the case, and there is nothing to shew the original purpose of the room. The floor of the entrance hall attracted attention, a diaper pattern being marked on it by the rubbing of dock leaves, which is thus renewed week by week when the floor is washed.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hassall, and the drive was resumed through Duddon to Tarvin,



where an excellent tea was served at the Red Lion Hotel. After tea four new members were elected, and the Archdeacon thanked those who had planned and arranged the excursion, which had shewn them that they had near at home many objects of great interest. He also gave some information as to the Roman wall uncovered near the Newgate; and as to the proposed restoration of Chester Cross. The Church was then visited, under the guidance of the vicar (the Rev. J. F. Wilcockson), who pointed out what had just been done to repair and bring out the beauties of the roof of the nave. The plaster, lime, and dirt had been removed, and the excellent oak beams, with their ornamentation, brought to light, so that this hammer-beam roof is an object of admiration to all. The dilapidated dormer windows have been renewed, and afford a manifest proof of the advantages of that mode of lighting, where there is no clerestory. The reredos is of oak, and has rich carvings of old foreign work. From a window in the south aisle and another on the north side of the chancel it is possible to gather how much the church must have suffered at one time from "Churchwardens' Gothic." In the porch on the south side are some indentations in the wall, which are said to have been caused by the sharpening of arrows in olden days. A tablet in memory of John Thomasen, a distinguished master of the Grammar School, who died in 1740, is also preserved here; while a brass to Henry Hardware, "a grave magistrate," twice Mayor of Chester, who "ruled with prudent policye," is in the chancel. There is here, as in many Cheshire churches, no chancel arch, but a large oak beam, bearing the date 1650 and the names of the wardens and carpenters, marks the division between the nave and chancel. One of these wardens, John Bruen, shewed his mistaken zeal by destroying all the old stained-glass in the church, because it "obscured the brightness of the Gospel." At the east end of the south aisle, formerly the Bruen Chapel, is a Jacobean altar.

The party, leaving the Church, walked across the meadows by the so-called Roman Bridges, where they rejoined their carriages, and driving through Christleton, reached Chester at 8-15 p.m.

In spite of the weather, though this improved as the day wore on, everyone pronounced the excursion a great success, and was pleased to have brought to notice so many points of interest within easy reach of the city.

This account of the proceedings would have been very much longer if mention had been made of all that was seen.

E. B.

---

On Tuesday afternoon, November 10th, 1908, the stone protection placed around St. Plegmund's Well at Plemstall, by Mr. Osborne Aldis, was dedicated by the Archdeacon of Chester.

There was a short service in church, which was attended by a good and representative congregation, which, beside the churchwardens and many parishioners, included Mr. H. Taylor, F.S.A., Mr. F. Simpson, Mr. W. E. Brown (Members of the Council of the Archæological Society), Mrs. Park-Yates, Lord and Lady Forester, and others. In the course of the service the Archdeacon gave an interesting address on the Life of St. Plegmund, and his connection with that particular spot, with some allusion to "Holy Wells" and particulars respecting them, supplied by Mr. Henry Taylor; and expressed the hope that the memory of St. Plegmund would be perpetuated by the ceremony of that day, and that future generations would learn the value of quiet retirement, as bracing us for a more active life, and of earnest and patient study—lessons clearly and forcibly taught by the life of St. Plegmund.



The clergy, followed by the churchwardens and congregation, then proceeded to the Well (about 300 or 400 yards from the church), where the Archdeacon offered some dedicatory prayers, in which allusion was made to the fact that the water for the font has been drawn from the Well for generations, which in the old Churchwardens' Accounts is called the "Christening Well." The stonework has been designed and executed by H. A. Clegg & Sons, Brook Street, Chester, and bears the following inscription:

"Hic fons Plegmundi functus baptismatis usu  
Regnante Alfredo, tunc hodieque solet."

This may be freely translated as follows:

"Here, as in days when Alfred erst was King,  
Baptismal water flows from Plegmund's Spring."

In the course of his address the Archdeacon expressed his regret that a paper, read before the Society in 1862 by the late Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, had not been printed in the Journal. The manuscript has since been placed in his hands, and it is hoped that the materials thus furnished will be brought before the Society at an early date. The address of the Archdeacon is, in consequence, not given in full here.

E. B.

## COUNCIL MEETINGS

At a Special Meeting of the Council, held on Monday, 3rd June, 1907, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, it was proposed that the Annual Summer Excursion of the Society be made to Mostyn Hall and Pant Asaph, and a Sub-Committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements.

The following persons were appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose of supervising the publication of the

Society's Journal: Dr. J. C. Bridge, F.S.A., Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., Mr. H. B. Dutton, Mr. G. W. Haswell, and the Rev. F. Sanders, F.S.A.

One new member was elected; and the Officers of the Society were elected for the year. Mr. James Williams was elected a member of the Council in the place of Mr. W. W. Tasker, resigned. Local Excursions were arranged to the Roft, Rossett, and to Chester Castle and Matthew Henry's Chapel; and the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. W. W. Tasker to conduct the members over Matthew Henry's Chapel.

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday, 1st October, 1907, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, one new member was elected, one resignation reported, and some accounts were passed for payment. Arrangements were made for the Sessional Meetings; and it was decided to request Dr. T. N. Brushfield to give his paper, upon "Travelling during the Georgian Era," at the opening Meeting of the Session.

A communication was received from the Hon. Secretary of the Congress of Archæological Societies, drawing attention to a resolution passed by the Congress with reference to the work of the Folk-Lore Society, and asking for help from the various Societies in union; and it was decided to bring the matter before the members of the Society.

It was reported that the proposed Summer Excursion to Mostyn Hall and Pant Asaph had been deferred, in consequence of the inability to arrange a suitable date.

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday, 29th October, 1907, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, the death of Dr. Henry Stolterfoth was reported; and the Secretary was requested to convey to Mrs. Stolterfoth the



Council's deep sense of the loss which the Society has sustained, and their warm sympathy in her bereavement.

Three new members were elected, and one account was passed for payment. Several presentations to the Society by Mr. T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., were reported, for which a warm vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Gleadowe. It was

*Resolved* :—" That Family Lecture Tickets be issued to members of the Society, entitling one member of a family to attend the Society's lectures (the tickets to be transferable among members of that family), price 2/6 each."

The Hon. Curator reported the completion of the Catalogue of the Books in the Society's Library.

At a Special Meeting of the Council, held on Thursday, 7th November, 1907, Dr. J. C. Bridge in the Chair, two new members were elected.

The Meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the Library Rules, and the illustrating of Volume XIV. of the Journal. It was

*Resolved* :—" That all readers be required to sign their names in the readers' book, upon which must be entered the volumes referred to by the readers ";

and a Sub-Committee was formed, consisting of Messrs. H. B. Dutton, J. T. Golder, Robert Newstead, and Frank Simpson, for the purpose of formulating proposals embodying this resolution.

It was reported that Volume XIV. of the Journal was in the press; and it was decided to call the Journal Sub-Committee together to decide upon the illustrations for the Volume. Mr. Robert Newstead was elected a member of the Journal Sub-Committee.

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday, 19th November, 1907, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, various presentations to the Society were reported by the Hon. Curator.

The Sub-Committee appointed to revise the Library Rules submitted their recommendations, and the consideration of them was deferred, in order that all the members of the Council should have an opportunity of considering the proposals. The Journal Sub-Committee recommended certain illustrations for Volume XIV. of the Journal, which were approved.

Mr. Robert Newstead (Hon. Curator and Librarian) was granted permission to take a plaster cast of the mould of the Altar *Genio Sancto* for the Liverpool Museum, at their own expense.

It was suggested that Mr. Newstead might make an examination of the pottery in the Society's collection, to see what duplicate specimens there were, with the view of presenting them to the Liverpool and Denbigh Museums.

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday, 17th December, 1907, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, the Hon. Curator reported that he had, as requested at the last Council Meeting, made an inspection of the pottery in the Society's collection, and submitted a list of those pieces of which there were duplicate specimens; and it was

*Resolved*:—"That the Curator be instructed to send specimens of each object to the Museum of the Liverpool University, and also to the Museum at Denbigh Castle."

It was decided to exchange publications with the East Riding Antiquarian Society, Hull. The Rev. Canon Drew was granted the use of the block of the Seal of the Hawarden Peculiar.



The recommendations of the Sub-Committee for the revision of the Library Rules were again brought forward for consideration ; and it was

*Resolved* :—"That the Library Rules, as revised, be adopted ; that they be inserted in the Journal of the Society ; that copies be sent to each member of the Society ; and posted up in the Library."

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday, 21st January, 1908, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, the Secretary reported that he had notified the Hon. Secretary of the Chester Natural Science Society of the revised Rules of the Library as affecting this Society's books, resolved upon at the last Meeting of the Council.

Two accounts were passed for payment ; and two new members were elected. A proof copy of Volume XIV. of the Society's Journal was submitted and approved.

Dr. J. C. Bridge intimated that he would undertake to defray the cost of the blocks for the illustration of his paper in the forthcoming Journal ; and for this purpose he proposed to give a lecture in the Museum upon "Old English Music," on Tuesday, 4th February, the price of admission to be 1/- each, and his offer was accepted with many thanks.

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday, 18th February, 1908, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, a donation of £1 1s. from the Rev. H. Grantham, towards the cost of illustrating Volume XIV. of the Society's Journal, was received, and a vote of thanks was accorded him for his kind gift.

The Hon. Curator reported the presentation to the Society, by the Misses Orton, of six old deeds ; and he was requested to convey the thanks of the Council to the

Misses Orton for their kind gift. Eleven new members were elected.

The Secretary reported that the lecture upon "Old English Music," which Dr. Bridge gave in aid of the fund for illustrating Volume XIV. of the Journal, had provided a surplus of £7 2s. 2d.; and a vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Bridge and the vocalists who assisted him. Two accounts were passed for payment.

The Chairman reported that The Duke of Westminster had given a donation of £10 towards the cost of the illustrations of Volume XIV. of the Journal, which was gratefully accepted.

The following gentlemen were elected representatives of the Society upon the Liverpool Committee for Excavation and Research in Wales and the Marches, in response to that Committee's request to send representatives: Rev. F. Sanders, Mr. Henry Taylor, Dr. J. C. Bridge.

It was decided to endeavour to arrange a local excursion of the members to Ince, to see the remains of the old Grange or monastery, during the summer.

The Secretary was requested to forward the following resolution to Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., viz.:

"That this Council venture to offer to Mr. Henry Taylor their sympathy in his illness, and hopes he will have a speedy recovery."

The Chairman undertook to conduct the members over the St. Oswald's portion of the Cathedral, and to read a paper upon "The St. Oswald's Reredos, and the Frescoes," on Wednesday, the 18th March, 1908.

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday, 31st March, 1908, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, the Secretary reported that the lecture upon "The Pentice Court" had been postponed, in consequence of



Sir Horatio Lloyd's illness; and that the Chairman had read a paper before the Society, in the South Transept of the Cathedral, upon "The St. Oswald's Reredos, and the Frescoes." Two new members were elected; and two resignations reported; and six accounts were passed for payment.

An invitation was received from Mrs. Park-Yates, of Ince Hall, to the members to visit Ince and inspect the old Grange (formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Werburgh) and Church, and afterwards view the gardens and take tea; the invitation was gladly accepted, the arrangements being left in the hands of the Chairman and Secretary.

The Secretary submitted the Statement of Accounts for the past year ending 31st March, 1908, which was approved, subject to audit.

The following gentlemen were elected to represent the Society upon the Grosvenor Museum Management Committee for the ensuing year, viz.: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, Dr. J. C. Bridge, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. Frank Simpson, Mr. H. B. Dutton, and Mr. G. W. Haswell.

Mr. T. H. May, of Warrington, was elected an honorary member of the Society, in recognition of his great services to Archæology generally. It was decided to send all notices and publications of the Society to the Editor of the *Antiquary*.

At a Meeting of the Council, held on Friday, 15th May, 1908, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, two new members were elected.

The Secretary reported an excursion by the members to Ince, on Friday, 24th April, at the invitation of Mrs.

Park-Yates, when the old Grange and the Church were visited; and it was

*Resolved* :—" That a vote of thanks be accorded Mrs. Park-Yates for her kind invitation; and that the Council suggest that if she would provide a little labour in excavating the old Grange, one or two of the members of this Society would again visit Ince to make further investigations, if required."

One account was passed for payment; and the Annual General Meeting of the members was fixed to take place on Friday, 29th May, 1908, at 5-15 p.m.; and the Report of the Council was left in the hands of the Chairman and Secretary. It was also decided that the desirability of holding a *Conversazione* and Exhibition of Ancient Prints, &c., in the autumn, should be discussed at the Annual General Meeting.

A letter was received from the Charity Commission, enclosing a draft scheme for the transfer of the Museum Buildings to the Chester Town Council; and after some discussion, the Meeting was adjourned until Monday, 18th May, for the purpose of fully considering and discussing the scheme.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Council, held on Monday, 18th May, 1908, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber in the Chair, which was called for the purpose of considering the draft scheme for the transfer of the Museum Buildings to the Chester Town Council, drawn up by the Charity Commission, the various clauses were fully considered and discussed; and it was

*Resolved* :—" That the Secretary be empowered to write to the Charity Commissioners approving the draft scheme, with the following qualifications, viz.: the inclusion of the furniture with the rest of the property to be transferred to the Council; and



in respect to clause 5, relating to the constitution of the Governing Body, that it be more clearly defined that the Robert Oldfield Charity is to have only two representatives upon that body."

A letter was received from Mr. F. H. Williams resigning his seat upon the Council, in consequence of his inability to attend the Meetings; which was accepted with regret.

It was

*Resolved*:—"That the Museum Management Committee be requested to provide a snap-lock on the Library door, in order to obviate the necessity of the Curator or his assistants waiting to lock the door after readers leave the room."

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society, held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Friday, 29th May, 1908, at 5-15 p.m.:—

Present: The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Chester in the Chair, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, Dr. J. C. Bridge, Mr. W. E. Brown, Mr. H. B. Dutton, Mr. James Hall, Mr. H. T. S. Gleadowe, Mr. G. W. Haswell, Mr. F. W. Longbottom, Mrs. Longbottom, Mr. Pelham Elphick, Mr. C. H. Minshull, Rev. F. G. Slater, Mr. Frank Simpson, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. H. F. Davies, Mr. T. A. Williams, and Mr. Walter Conway (General Secretary).

The General Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting of Members, held on 28th May, 1907, were read, affirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Annual Report of the Council, the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts, and the Hon. Curator and Libra-

rian's Report were taken as read ; and it was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Archdeacon of Chester, and

*Resolved* :—" That the Report of the Council, together with the Hon. Curator and Librarian's Report, and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts, be received, approved, and adopted."

*Resolved* :—" That the following retiring members of the Council be re-elected : Mr. Robert Newstead, A.L.S., Mr. F. Simpson, and Rev. Canon Cooper Scott, M.A. ; and that Mr. James Hall be elected a member of the Council in the place of the late Dr. H. Stolterfoth."

Proposed by Mr. F. Simpson, seconded by Mr. Pelham Elphick, and

*Resolved* :—" That Mr. Charles Coppack be re-elected Hon. Auditor to the Society for the ensuing year."

Proposed by Mr. Henry Taylor, seconded by Mr. H. B. Dutton, and

*Resolved* :—" That a vote of thanks be presented to the donors of books and objects of antiquarian interest during the past year."

Proposed by Mr. F. W. Longbottom, seconded by Dr. J. C. Bridge, and

*Resolved* :—" That this Meeting do approve of the recommendation of the Council to hold a *Conversazione* and Exhibition of Ancient Prints, Maps, &c., in the autumn."

The Archdeacon of Chester submitted and explained the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the transfer of the Museum Buildings to the Chester Town Council ; and he proposed, and Dr. J. C. Bridge seconded, Mr. F. W. Longbottom and Mr. Henry Taylor supported, and it was

*Unanimously Resolved* :—" That the Scheme put forward by the Charity Commissioners in connection



with the transfer of the Museum Buildings to the Chester Corporation, be approved."

Proposed by Mr. W. E. Brown, seconded by Mr. Henry Taylor, and

*Resolved* :—" That a hearty vote of thanks be presented to the Bishop of Chester for presiding."

### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

THE Council beg to submit to the members their Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1908.

Six Meetings have been held during the Session, when the following Papers were read :—

*29th October, 1907*—Dr. T. N. Brushfield.

" Travelling during the Georgian Era " ; illustrated by Lantern Slides.

*19th November, 1907*—Rev. F. Sanders, M.A., F.S.A.

" Roman remains in South East France " ; illustrated by Lantern Slides.

*17th December, 1907*—Rev. E. A. Fishbourne.

" Gresford Church, a guess at its Architectural History " ; illustrated by Lantern Slides.

*21st January, 1908*—Mr. James Hall.

" Acton Church and Dorfold Hall " ; illustrated with Photographs and Engravings.

*18th February, 1908*—Rev. P. F. A. Morrell, B.A.

" Burton Parish Registers."

*18th March, 1908*—The Archdeacon of Chester.

" The S. Oswald's Reredos, and the Frescoes " in the Cathedral.

We record with great regret the death of our valued colleague Dr. Henry Stolterfoth, who was a member of the Council and an active worker and supporter of the Society for so many years.

On 13th June, 1907, the Members drove to "The Roft," Rossett, an ancient British fortification, under the guidance of Mr. William Shone. The party afterwards visited, and were conducted over, Trevalyn Hall, a most interesting Elizabethan Mansion, by kind invitation of Mrs. Boscawen.

On Wednesday, 17th July, 1907, a Local Excursion was made to Chester Castle and Matthew Henry's Chapel. The inspection of Cæsar's Tower, by kind permission of Major Clifford, proved of great interest to the Members. The party were conducted over Matthew Henry's Chapel by Mr. W. W. Tasker, who read an interesting Paper describing its history and associations.

On the 14th August, 1907, a Local Excursion was made to the Church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Gamul House, Randle Holme's House, St. Olave's Church, and St. Michael's Church.

Volume XIV. of the Society's Journal was published during the year; and Dr. J. C. Bridge gave a most interesting lecture upon "Old English Music," on the 4th February, 1908, to meet the expense of illustrating his Paper in the Volume.

The Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts, which is annexed, shews a deficit of £45 3s. 9d. for the year, irrespective of the cost of printing and publishing Volume XIV. of the Journal, towards the cost of which His Grace The Duke of Westminster has generously contributed a sum of £10. This deficit is, to some extent, accounted for by the special expenses (£13 18s. 6d.) incurred in indexing the Society's Books in the New Library.



The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the Society upon the Grosvenor Museum Management Committee for the ensuing year, viz. :—The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, F.S.A., Professor J. C. Bridge, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., Mr. Frank Simpson, Mr. H. B. Dutton, and Mr. G. W. Haswell.

Under Rule 4, the following members of the Council retire, but are eligible for re-election :—Mr. R. Newstead, A.L.S., F.E.S., Rev. Canon Cooper Scott, M.A., and Mr. F. Simpson.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. H. Stolterfoth also remains to be filled up.

There are, therefore, four vacancies upon the Council ; nominations should be sent to the Secretary.

Since their last Annual Report the Council are pleased to record a considerable increase in the membership, which it is hoped will continue.

The attention of members is drawn to the Family Lecture Tickets, which may be obtained by members of the Society, price 2/6 each, entitling one member of a family to attend the Society's Lectures for the Session.

## THE HON. CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Your Curator has much pleasure in submitting his Report for the year ending March 1908, and, in doing so, wishes to call attention to the extremely interesting and valuable collection of Prehistoric and Roman relics, presented by Mr. T. S. Gleadowe. This collection was formed by Mr. C. Roeder, of Manchester, from whom it was purchased by the donor, together with a series of photographs, maps, &c., fully illustrating the early mining industry of the Romans at Alderley Edge.

Mr. Chas. Oldham's gift of axe-hammers, coming as they do from the same locality, add material interest to the collections of mining implements.

Mr. F. W. Longbottom kindly defrayed the cost of an expedition to the Foreshore at Great Meols, with the view of obtaining objects of historic interest from the submerged forest beds; but although a long and careful search was made both by himself and the other members of the expedition, nothing of interest was discovered.

A list of the gifts and other additions to the Society's Museum and Library is herewith appended.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM

Collection of Ores, Lead, Slags, Neolithic Implements, Flints, Cores, and Flakes; and Fragment of Roman Vessel; Photographs of the Prehistoric Mines (3); and Drawings of Stone Hammers (2).

The above were collected by Mr. C. Roeder, and used to illustrate his Paper on Alderley Edge Mining. *Donor*, Mr. T. S. Gleadowe.

Fragment of Roofing Tile, and Pair of Pattens. Purchased.

Impression of the Combermere Abbey Seal. *Donor*, Mr. Robert Day.

Quern, Crane Street, Chester. *Donor*, Miss Gibson.

Replica of Bronze Axe: *Donor and locality* to be obtained.

Six Documents. *Donors*, Misses Orton.

Six Stone Hammers (Mining Implements), Alderley Edge. *Donor*, Mr. Chas. Oldham.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Alderley Edge, Recent Archæological discoveries at.

Alderley Edge, Prehistoric and subsequent Mining at, C. Roeder (1902).  
*Donor*, The Author.

Alderley Edge, Recent Archæological Discoveries at, C. Roeder. *Donor*, The Author.

"Antiquary" (1907). Purchased.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," Vol. VII. (1907).

\*"Bonner Jahrbücher," No. 116 (1907).

British School at Rome, Papers of the (1907). Purchased.

\*Buckinghamshire, Records of, Vol. IX. (1907).

\*Cambridge Antiquarian Society, List of Members of (1907).



- \*Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Proceedings of, No. XLVII. (1907).
- Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society, Journal of, New Series, Vol. XIII. (1907).
- Chester Diocesan Calendar, and List of Clergy (1859-1867). *Donor*, Rev. F. Sanders.
- "Chester Mystery Plays," Introduction and Notes, by Joseph C. Bridge. *Donor*, Mr. R. Newstead.
- Chester, Visit to, Quatuor Coronati Lodge (1905). *Donor*, Mr. R. Newstead.
- "Chester, Ye Ancient City of," by the Rev. S. F. Macdonald (Leaflet). *Donor*, Mr. W. Tasker.
- Coinage, Anglo-Norman, concerning the evolution of some reverse types of, W. Sharp Ogden (1906). *Donor*, Mr. F. W. Longbottom.
- Congleton Circuit, History of Wesleyan Methodism in the, by Rev. J. B. Dyson (1856). *Donor*, Rev. F. Sanders.
- \*East Riding Antiquarian Society, Transactions of, Vols. I.-XIV. (1893-1907).
- Eddisbury Hundred, Prehistoric glimpses of, additional notes on the beginnings of Manchester, C. Roeder (1907). *Donor*, The Author.
- \*Essex Archæological Society, Transactions of, Vol. X. (1907).
- " " Feet of Fines for Essex, Pt. VIII. (1907).
- Fornvänner, Meddelanden, Frau K. Vitterhets, Historic Och Antikvitets Akademi (1906).
- Gems and Rings in the collection of Joseph Mayer, Catalogue of. *Donor*, the late Dr. H. Stolterfoth (1879).
- Index Library (March-December 1907). Purchased.
- \*Ireland, Royal Society of Antiquaries of, Journal of, Vol. XXXVII. (1907).
- Kongl Vitterhets Historic Och Antikvitets Akademiens, Manadoblad, Stockholm (1907).
- \*Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, Transactions of, Vols. XX., XXI. (1903-1905).
- \*Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Marriage Licenses granted within the Archdeaconry of Chester in the Diocese of Chester, Vol. I. (1606-1616). Vol. LIII. (1907).
- Lekh of Norbury Booths, MS. Genealogical Notes of the Family of (1774). *Donor*, Mr. Paul Rylands.
- Lingard, John, Learned Lancashire Priest, T. Cann Hughes. *Donor*, The Author (1907).
- Mayer Collection, Catalogue of, and Paper read before the Members of the Liverpool Art Club, 5th November, 1877, Charles T. Gatty. *Donor*, the late Dr. H. Stolterfoth.
- Memoirs of Thomas Dodd, William Upcott and George Stubbs. *Donor*, the late Dr. H. Stolterfoth (1879).
- Middleton Family of Hyde, Historical Account of the, Fred. Higham. *Donor*, Mr. Thos. Middleton.
- \*Montgomeryshire, Collections Historical and Archæological relating to, Vol. XXXIV. (1907).

- Photograph of the Bas relief, by G. Fontana, of the front of the Mayer Free Library at Bebington, Cheshire (Joseph Mayer, Thomas Wright, Joseph Clarke, Josiah Wedgwood, Thomas Reay, Frederick Boyle, Charles Roach Smith, Eliza Meteyard), and Silver Dish made by Joseph Mayer. *Donor*, the late Dr. H. Stolterfoth.
- Pottery, Art of, with a History of its progress in Liverpool, Joseph Mayer. *Donor*, the late Dr. H. Stolterfoth.
- Ralegh, Sir Walter, Bibliography of, T. N. Brushfield. *Donor*, The Author (1908).
- Ribchester, Roman, John Garstang. *Donor*, Mr. R. Newstead.
- Roman Inscriptions in Britain, F. Haverfield. *Donor*, Mr. C. Roeder (1890).
- Saint-Malo, de l'Arrondissement de, Société et Archeologique de (1906).
- \*Scotland, Proceedings of the Royal Society of.
- \*Scotland, Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of, Vol. XLI. (1906-7).
- Sculptures et Inscriptions Antiques, Par Franz Cumont. *Donor*, Mr. R. Newstead.
- Sermons, Five Parochial, adapted to the present crisis, J. Husband, Curate of Neston (1829). *Donor*, Rev. F. Sanders.
- Sermons, Two, preached in the Parish Church of Nantwich, John Smith (1780). *Donor*, Rev. F. Sanders.
- \*Shropshire Archæological Society, Transactions of, Vol. VII. (1907).
- \*Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report of (1906).
- \*Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Report of years ending June 30th, 1906 and 1907.
- \*Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Vol. XII. (1907).
- St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester, Church Monthly, containing article on the Restoration of the Cross at, Venerable Archdeacon Barber (1907). *Donor*, The Author.
- \*Surrey Archæological Collections, Vol. XX. (1907).
- \*Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. L. (1907).
- \*Thoresby Society's Publications, Miscellanea, Vol. XV. (1906).
- Tokens, Trade, issued in the 17th Century, Geo. C. Williamson. *Donor*, Mr. F. W. Longbottom.
- \*Yorkshire Archæological Journal, Parts 75-77 (1907).

Marked \* are by exchange.

R: NEWSTEAD, A.L.S., &c.,

*Hon. Curator and Librarian.*

20th MAY, 1908.



# THE CHESTER AND NORTH WALES ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

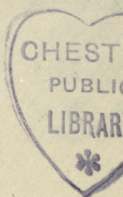
## *Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ending 31st March, 1908.*

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Special Donation received from Mr. T. S. Gleadowe, to pay off deficit of 1907— <i>contra</i>		23	18	7
" Subscriptions .....		116	11	0
" Donations .....		6	1	0
" Dividend on London & North-Western Railway Stock .....		11	5	8
" Sale of Journals .....		1	3	0
" Sale of Family Lecture Tickets .....		0	2	6
" Admission to Lectures .....		0	4	6
Balance deficit—carried forward .....		45	3	9
		<hr/>		
		£	204	10 0
		<hr/>		
PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
By Balance—deficit from 1907 .....		23	18	7
" Grosvenor Museum Management Committee .....		60	0	0
" Museum and Lecture Expenses .....		1	11	6
" Printing, Postages, and Stationery .....		17	8	7
" Advertising .....		2	8	0
" Subscriptions to kindred Societies .....		2	1	0
" Secretary's Salary .....		15	15	0
" Library Expenses .....		13	18	6
" Miscellaneous Expenses .....		6	8	5
" Printing and Publishing Vol. XIII. of Journal ..		61	0	5
		<hr/>		
		£	204	10 0
		<hr/>		

( 161 )

21st MAY, 1908—*Examined and found correct,*

C. COPPACK, C.A.,  
HON. AUDITOR.





# Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society.

---

## RULES.

### TITLE.

1.—The Society shall be called “The Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society,” but it shall be known as “The Chester and North Wales Archæological Society.”

### PURPOSES.

2.—The Objects of the Society shall be—

- (a) The collection and publication of Architectural, Archæological, and Historic information relating to Chester, Cheshire, and North Wales.
- (b) The collection and preservation in a Museum of the Remains of Antiquity and other objects of interest found in Chester, Cheshire, and North Wales.

### CONSTITUTION.

3.—The Society shall consist of Life, Ordinary, and Honorary Members.

*Life Members.*—Donors of ten guineas and upwards shall be members for life, and shall have all the privileges of Ordinary Members.

*Ordinary Members* shall consist of all subscribers of ten shillings and sixpence per annum. They shall have the right of attendance at all Lectures, Exhibitions, and Ordinary Meetings, and shall also have the use of the



Library, and access to the Museum, and be entitled to copies of the Society's *Journal* as published.

The financial year of the Society shall run from 1st April to the following 31st March; and all subscriptions shall become due and payable in advance on the 1st day of April in each year.

No volume of the Society's *Journal* can be delivered to any member whose subscription is in arrear.

*Honorary Members* shall be chosen by the Council.

#### MANAGEMENT.

4.—The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, to consist of the following persons:—The Patron, the President (who shall be the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Chester for the time being), and at least eight Vice-Presidents (of whom the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Chester, and the Worshipful the Sheriff of the City of Chester shall be *ex-officio*), and the Officers of the Society, annually elected by the Council, viz., the Editorial Secretary, the General Secretary, the Treasurer, the Curator, and the Librarian. To these shall be added sixteen members to be elected by the Society at the annual meeting, four of whom shall retire yearly in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. Five members of the Council shall form a quorum. Any intermediate vacancy in the Council may be filled up by the Council. Any elected member of the Council failing to attend Council Meetings for twelve months shall vacate his seat.

5.—The Council may appoint sub-committees for special purposes, who shall act under the control and supervision of the Council. They may also from time to time appoint Sectional Committees, consisting of members of their own body and of such other members of the Society as they may

think able, from their special knowledge, to afford aid in such subjects as the following :—

- (a) Ancient monuments and architecture.
- (b) Ancient manners, customs, trade and commerce.
- (c) Local history, genealogy, and records.

The Council may appoint a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary for each Sectional Committee, and shall have full power to reconstruct or fill up vacancies in each such Committee. The Council may also appoint Honorary Local Secretaries for the town or district wherein they may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

6.—If any member shall be desirous of altering any rule, he shall propose such alteration, in writing, to the General Secretary, who shall submit it to the Council at their next general meeting ; but before any rule shall be altered by the Council, notice thereof must be given at a previous meeting.

7.—The annual general meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of May. Ordinary meetings shall be held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, at eight p.m., as far as possible on the third Tuesday in each month during the session, for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquarian interest, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith. Council meetings shall be held whenever requisite. Nominations of Auditors and for the Council shall be sent in writing to the General Secretary six days before the annual meeting ; and, in case of a contest, election shall be by ballot.

A special general meeting may be called (of which not less than fourteen days' notice shall be given, stating the objects of the meeting) on a written requisition to the General Secretary, signed by not less than ten members.

The Council may, from time to time, convene general meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations.



PROPERTY.

8.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the names of three trustees to be chosen by the Council.

9.—When the Council shall consider it desirable that any paper, read at a meeting of the Society, should be printed in the *Journal*, they shall request the writer to submit the manuscript to the Editorial Secretary for that purpose. The writer of any paper printed in the *Journal* shall receive twenty copies of his own paper gratis.

10.—All antiquities, Books, prints, &c., belonging to the Society, shall be preserved for the use of the members at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, and in such rooms and custody as shall be appointed by the Council.

11.—All orders for payment, &c., shall be made by the Council and signed by the General Secretary. All cheques shall be drawn and signed by the Treasurer. The accounts shall be audited by two members of the Society appointed at the annual meeting.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

12.—Candidates for admission to the Society may be elected at any meeting of the Society or the Council, being first duly proposed and seconded by members of the Society.



## LIBRARY RULES.

Any member requiring volumes for private study may take away such volumes (except those books which are on the "Restricted List"), not exceeding three at any one time and on any one order, on application to the Curator on a filled-in form, specifying the books. Such form must be signed by three members of the Council, and include an undertaking to return the books by a specified date, which shall not exceed ten days, and to be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur while in the possession of the borrower, and until such time as an official signed receipt is handed over ; but any undertaking so given shall not preclude the Librarian or Curator, acting on instructions from the Chairman of the Council or the Secretary of the Society, from requiring for any reason the immediate return of any volumes so borrowed. In case of loss of, or damage to, books whilst in the possession of borrowers, the assessment of the amount of such damage by the Council shall be final.

Books on the "Restricted List" are not to be taken out of the Library except by special permission of a majority of the Council, granted to members of the Society only at a properly convened meeting, on the written application of the member desiring to borrow ; the authority to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting and two members of the Council.

Under exceptional circumstances, the Chairman of the Council (or in his absence from Chester, two members of the Council) may permit a non-member of the Society to consult books (but only for a limited and specified time) by written authority to the Curator ; any such permission granted and the use made thereof to be reported by the Curator at the next following meeting of the Council. No non-member of the Society shall be permitted to receive books for removal from the Library.



All persons using the Library must themselves register their names in the book provided for the purpose, on each visit before books are consulted, and must *also* sign a form provided, upon which form all books so used are to be entered either by the reader or by the Curator on the return of the books. After perusing books, readers must deliver such to the Curator's charge. All books removed from the cases must be replaced on the shelves by the Curator only (and not by the reader).

Books may be consulted by members on any week day between the hours of 9-30 to 4-30, and also from 6-30 till closing on any evening when the building is open, and when the Library is not occupied for Committees or other authorized purpose.





## LIST OF MEMBERS 1908-9

- Aldersey, Hugh, J.P., Alderley Hall, Chester  
Aldis, Osborne, M.A., 4, Victoria Pathway, Queen's Park, Chester  
Allen, Bulkeley, J.P., West Lynn, Altrincham  
"Antiquary," The Editor of, 62, Paternoster Row, London  
Atcherley, R., 6, Stanley Place, Chester  
Ayrton, Maxwell, 28, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.
- Baker, Miss, 2, Grey Friars, Chester  
Baker-Wilbraham, G. B., J.P., Rode Hall, Scholar Green, Cheshire  
Ballard, E. G., Greenfield Cottage, Hoole Road, Chester  
Barber, The Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., F.S.A., St. Bridget's Rectory, Chester  
Barbour, George, D.L., J.P., Bolesworth Castle, near Chester  
Barlow, W. H., 70, West Bank Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead  
Barnston, Harry, J.P., Crewe Hill, Farnon  
Bate, Thomas, D.L., J.P., Kelsterton, Flint  
Bates, T. A., 9, Brook Lane, Chester  
Bell, C. F., J.P., Norley Hall, Cheshire  
Bell, H., J.P., Greenfields, West Kirby  
Bennett, J. H. E., 66, Cambrian Crescent, Chester  
Benson, E. F., 102, Oakley Street, Chelsea  
Best, Rev. J. D., M.A., Training College, Chester  
Beswick, H., Newgate Street, Chester  
Billington, F., Vicar's Cross, Chester  
Birch, Miss, Upper Northgate Street, Chester  
Blagden, Dr., Nicholas Street, Chester  
Blease, Charles, 3, Spring Gardens, Chester  
Blomfield, Charles J., 6, Montague Place, Baker Street, London, W.  
Blower, T. B., The Groves, Chester  
Bonnalie, F. J., Abbey Square, Chester  
Bosanquet, Professor, Institute of Archæology, 40, Bedford Street (N.),  
[Liverpool]  
Boscawen, Mrs., Trevalyn Hall, Rossett, near Wrexham



# LIST OF MEMBERS

169



Bridge, Prof. J. C., M.A., D.Mus., F.S.A., Christ Church Vicarage,  
[Brook Lane, Chester

Broadbent, Mrs. A. E., Bache Cottage, Chester  
Broughton, Sir D. L., Bart., Doddington, Nantwich  
Brown, W. E., Pepper Street, Chester  
Brown, Mrs. W. E., 33, Parkgate Road, Chester  
Brown, H. F., LL.B., 18, Curzon Park, Chester  
Brown, Mrs. L. P., M.A., 18, Curzon Park, Chester  
Browne, L. V., 27, Castle Street, Chester  
Browne, Morton, Lache-holme, Lache Lane, Chester  
Brushfield, Dr. T. N., F.S.A., Budleigh-Salterton, Exeter  
Buckley, G. Granville, 151, Ruskin Road, Crewe  
Byrne, Godfrey W., 5, Abbey Square, Chester

Campbell, Mrs. Pitcairn, Christleton Hall, Chester  
Caroe, Miss, Flookersbrook, Chester  
Carson, W., Bryn Estyn, Hough Green, Chester  
Chambers, Mrs. Frank, 13, Curzon Park, Chester  
Chester, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Chester  
Chester, The Right Worshipful The Mayor of, Town Hall, Chester  
Chester, The Sheriff of, Town Hall, Chester  
Chidley, T., 14, St. Werburgh Street, Chester  
Clark, Dr. W. G., Bulawayo, South Africa  
Clay, Miss, B.A., The Queen School, Chester  
Comber, Miss M., Woodville, Liverpool Road, Chester  
Comber, Miss M. Eleanor, Woodville, Liverpool Road, Chester  
Compton, T., Claremont, Upper Garden Lane, Chester  
Conway, Walter, Old Bank Buildings, Chester  
Conway, Mrs. Walter, 5, Sunny Bank, Queen's Park, Chester  
Cooke, J. H., Solicitor, Winsford  
Cooper, Rev. Canon, M.A., The Rectory, Cuckfield, Sussex  
Cooper, John, 50, Liverpool Road, Chester  
Coppack, Charles, Liverpool Road, Chester  
Crawford, G. H., 13, Lower Bridge Street, Chester  
Cullimore, John, J.P., The Friars, Chester  
Cummings, Sidney, 6, King's Buildings, Chester

Davies, H. F., Newgate Street, Chester  
Davies, Samuel, Alvanley House, Frodsham  
Derby, Right Hon. Earl of, Knowsley, Prescott  
Dickson, J. H., Westminster Park, Chester  
Dixon, George, J.P., Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire  
Dobie, Dr. W. M., J.P., F.R.A.S., Hunter Street, Chester

Dodd, John, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester  
 Douglas, John, Dee Banks, Chester  
 Dutton, H. B., 27 Curzon Park, Chester  
 Dutton, Mrs. H. B., 27, Curzon Park, Chester  
 Dutton, Hugh T., B.A., 27, Curzon Park, Chester  
 Dutton, A. E., 51, Frodsham Street, Chester

Edwards, Thomas, Bryn Tég, Hough Green, Chester  
 Egerton of Tatton, Right Hon. Earl, Tatton Park, Knutsford  
 Elliott, Dr., B.Sc., 24, Nicholas Street, Chester  
 Elliott, Miss, 29, Hough Green, Chester  
 Elphick, Pelham, Brook Lane, Chester  
 Evans, G. H., 5, Lumley Road, Chester

Farmer, R., 36, Liverpool Road, Chester  
 Farrall, Rev. L. M., M.A., 12, Stanley Place, Chester  
 Fennah, G. H., 9, Watergate Row South, Chester  
 Ffoulkes, Miss Jocelyn, Kingsley Lodge, Liverpool Road, Chester  
 Ffoulkes, Miss H. Jocelyn, Kingsley Lodge, Liverpool Road, Chester  
 Ffoulkes, Rev. P. J. B., Odd Rode Rectory, Scholar Green, Cheshire  
 Fish, Rev. A. H., B.A., B.Sc., Abbot's Villas, Liverpool Road, Chester  
 Fitz-Gerald, Dr. W. A., Clare Lodge, Abbot's Park, Chester  
 Fleming, T. R., Rowton Grange, Chester  
 Fleming, Mrs., Rowton Grange, Chester  
 Frost, J. M., J.P., Upton Lawn, Chester

Gamon, Gilbert P., 52, Grafton Street, Fitzroy Square, London, W.  
 Gardner, E., Northgate Street, Chester  
 Gill, Alfred, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead  
 Gleadowe, T. S., M.A., 11, Stanley Place, Chester  
 Gleadowe, H., 11, Stanley Place, Chester  
 Golder, J. T., The Birches, Westminster Avenue, Chester  
 Gore, Rev. Canon, D.D., Bowdon Vicarage, Cheshire  
 Grantham, Rev. Henry, St. Mary's Rectory, Chester  
 Gray, Miss M. C., 6, Lorne Street, Chester  
 Griffin, Rev. C. A., The Folly, Flookersbrook, Chester  
 Griffin, Mrs., The Folly, Flookersbrook, Chester  
 Griffith, G. R., J.P., Grosvenor Street, Chester  
 Griffith, Miss M. T., Bryn Aber, Abergele, N. Wales  
 Griffith, Dr. W. H., 7, Upper Northgate Street, Chester  
 Griffiths, John, Old Bank Buildings, Chester  
 Groom, Miss M., "Erw Allt," Penmaenmawr



Haddington, Right Hon. Earl of, Arderne Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire  
Hall, James, 24, Saughall Road, Chester  
Handley, William, Aldersyde, Norman Road, Runcorn  
Hargreaves, John, The Woodlands, Rock Ferry  
Harrison, Miss, Brookside, Hoole, Chester  
Harrison, Miss M., Brookside, Hoole, Chester  
Harrod, H. D., F.S.A., Amlwch, Anglesea  
Haswell, G. W., Bouverie Street, Chester  
Haverfield, Prof. F. J., M.A., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford  
Hawkins, J. M., Fernleigh, Glan Aber Park, Chester  
Higginson, T., Engelberg, Percy Road, Chester  
Hobday, James, Liverpool Road, Chester  
Holme, Samuel H., Downswood, Liverpool Road, Chester  
Holmes, Miss Dorothy, Ashcroft, Hough Green, Chester  
Howard, Mrs. Robert, Broughton Hall, Malpas  
Howe, Rev. W. N., M.A., The Parsonage, Mow Cop, Cheshire  
Howson, Rev. J. F., M.A., The Vicarage, Guiseley, Yorkshire  
Howson, Miss, The Vicarage, Guiseley, Yorkshire  
Hubback, Miss, City and County School for Girls, Chester  
Hughes, H. R., J.P., Kinmel Park, Abergele  
Hughes, J. T., 11, Abbey Street, Chester  
Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster  
Huxley, W., 12, City Walls, Chester

Irvine, W. Fergusson, F.S.A., 56, Park Road South, Birkenhead

Jenner, H. A., 11, White Friars, Chester  
Johnson, T. C., Eastgate Row, Chester  
Johnston, R. B. L., Northdene, Raleigh Hill, Bideford  
Jones, R. W., Probate Registry, Chester  
Jones, W. S., North and South Wales Bank, Welshpool  
Jones, E. Peter, Greenbank, Eaton Road, Chester  
Joynson, R. H., J.P., Chasefield, Bowdon, Cheshire

Knowles, E. R., Grosvenor Street, Chester  
Knowles, R., Grosvenor Street, Chester

Lees, Dr. William, Bars House, Boughton, Chester  
Librarian, The, Free Public Library, St. John Street, Chester  
Library, Free, Liverpool  
Library, Peel Park, Manchester

Library, Cheetham's, Manchester  
Library, City of London, Guildhall, London  
Library, Boston Public, *per* Messrs. Kegan, Paul & Co., London  
Library, New York Public, *per* Messrs. Stevens & Brown, 4, Trafalgar  
[Square, London, W.C.  
Library, Wrexham Public  
Lloyd, Sir Horatio, J.P., Stanley Place, Chester  
LLoyd, Colonel Wilford N., J.P., Eccleston Hill, Chester  
Lockwood, W. T., Foregate Street, Chester  
Lockwood, Mrs. T. M., Queen's Park, Chester  
Lockwood, P. H., St. Werburgh Street, Chester  
Longbottom, F. W., F.R.A.S., Queen's Park, Chester  
Longbottom, Mrs., Queen's Park, Chester  
Löwenberg, Rex., Hawarden, near Chester

MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A. (Scot.), Wrockwardine Wood Rectory  
[Wellington, Salop]

Maddocks, F., Briar Dene, Percy Road, Chester

Mainwaring, Colonel C. S., Bron Haul, Rhyl

Mallory, Rev. H. Leigh, St. John's Vicarage, Birkenhead

Manchester University, *per* Messrs. J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 16, St. Anne's  
[Square, Manchester]

Manchester Public Free Libraries, *per* C. W. Sutton, M.A. (Librarian),  
[Reference Library, Manchester]

Mann, Dr., Newgate Street, Chester

Mason, F. B., Newgate Street, Chester

May, T. H., F.E.I. (Scot.), F.S.A. (Scot.), Lonmay, Lower Walton,  
[by Warrington]

Mayers, J. E., 1A, Halkyn Road, Hoole, Chester

Mesham, Colonel Arthur, J.P., Pontruffydd, Trefnant, near Rhyl

Minshull, C. H., Abbey Square, Chester

Mond, Alfred, M.P., 35, Lowndes Square, London

Mond, Mrs., 35, Lowndes Square, London

Morgan, R. T., Newgate Street, Chester

Morrell, Rev. P. F. A., B.A., Burton Vicarage, near Chester

Morris, Rev. Canon, D.D., F.S.A., St. Gabriel's Vicarage, 4, Warwick  
[Square, London]

Moss, His Honour Judge, 50, Hough Green, Chester

New, Rev. J. M., M.A., Backford Vicarage, near Chester  
Newstead, Prof. R., M.Sc., A.L.S., &c., Witcombe Villa,  
[Handbridge, Chester  
Nicholson, A. C., F.G.S., 14, Ferndale Road, Hoylake  
Nicholls, G. F., 20, Chichester Street, Chester



Ould, E. A., Richmond House, Boughton, Chester  
Owens, John, 5, Grey Friars, Chester  
Owens, Mrs. John, 5, Grey Friars, Chester

Parker, William, National Provincial Bank, Chester  
Peabody Institute (of Baltimore, U.S.A.), *per* Messrs. E. G. Allen & Son,  
Limited, King Edward Mansions, 14, Grape Street, Shaftesbury  
Avenue, London, W.C.  
Pearson, Mrs. A. J., Prestbury, Macclesfield  
Pennant, P. P., D.L., M.A., J.P., Nantlys, St. Asaph  
Pitchford, E., Park House, Prestatyn, near Rhyl  
Preston, A. C., Liverpool Road, Chester  
Price, H. L., Rosthwaite, 1, Demesne Road, Whalley Range, Manchester

Reid, A. C., Tattenhall, Chester  
Rimmer, J. H., Bickerton, near Chester  
Roberts, B. C., J.P., Oakfield, Chester  
Roberts, Colonel Sheriff, The Gables, Curzon Park, Chester  
Robertson, Geo. H., 3, King's Buildings, Chester  
Rogers, John, 88, Watergate Street, Chester  
Rogers, C. W., 104, Watergate Street, Chester  
Rogerson, Geo. H., White Friars, Chester  
Roughsedge, Miss, Oak Lea, Borough Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead  
Rylands, J. Paul, F.S.A., 96, Bidston Road, Birkenhead  
Rylands, W. H., F.S.A., 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Sanders, Rev. Francis, M.A., F.S.A., Hoylake Vicarage, Cheshire  
Scott, Rev. Canon S. Cooper, M.A., St. John's Rectory, Chester  
Scott, John, Buckhalt, Brook Lane, Chester  
Shand, Miss E. F., Kingston House, Liverpool Road, Chester  
Sheraton, Harry, 5, Queen's Road, Rock Ferry  
Shone, William, F.G.S., Watergate Street, Chester  
Siddall, J. D., The Cross, Chester  
Simpson, F., Grosvenor Street, Chester  
Skipwith, Francis, J.P., Old Bank, Chester  
Slater, Rev. F. G., M.A., Ince Vicarage, Chester  
Smyth, H. Lyle, J.P., Barrowmore Hall, near Chester  
Spurling, Rev. Canon, M.A., 9, King Street, Chester  
Stewart, Martin, Edgar House, Chester  
Stolterfoth, Mrs., Grey Friars, Chester

Tasker, W. W., Moulson House, Hoole Road, Chester  
Tatton, T. E., J.P., Wythenshawe Hall, Northenden, Cheshire  
Taylor, Crossland, Helsby  
Taylor, Mrs. Crossland, Helsby  
Taylor, Henry, F.S.A., Pepper Street, Chester  
Taylor, James, J.P., F.R.C.S., Nicholas Street, Chester  
Thomas, Dr. Haynes, Pepper Street, Chester  
Thomas, Dr. F. Dodd, Pepper Street, Chester  
Thomas, W. C., Northgate Street, Chester  
Thomas, Dr. A. E., Public Health Office, Forest House, Chester  
Thompson, Edward P., Paul's Moss, Whitchurch, Salop  
Thompson, Walter Stuart, Sexton Barns, Peterborough  
Tomkinson, James, M.P., Willington Hall Tarporley, Cheshire  
Tollemache, Henry, J.P., Dorfold Hall, Nantwich  
Trevor, Warren, Redland House, Hough Green, Chester  
Trevor, Mrs. Warren, Redland House, Hough Green, Chester

Vernon, William, J.P., 4, Liverpool Road, Chester

Walker, Miss E. S., 6, Warwick Road, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.  
Warburton, P. Egerton, J.P., The Dene, Northwich  
Westminster, His Grace The Duke of, Eaton Hall, Chester  
Wheeler, W., 3, Abbey Street, Chester  
White, John, J.P., Moore Hall, Warrington  
Whittaker, Wm. E. B., Broughton, Chester  
Williams, D. A. V. Colt, Manley Hall, Helsby, Warrington  
Williams, F. H., 36, Brook Street, Chester  
Williams, James, 24, Hough Green, Chester  
Williams, T. Alfred, 15, Cheyney Road, Chester  
Wiseman, Charles, The Poplars, Dee Banks, Chester  
Wood, J. M.  
Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Belmont, Sidmouth  
Wright, Rev. H. H., M.A., The Precentory, Chester  
Wyld, Norman, 11, City Walls, Chester  
Wyndham, Right Hon. George, M.P., Saughton Grange, Chester

Yates, Mrs. Park, Ince Hall, near Chester  
Yorke, Philip, J.P., Erddig Park, Wrexham



## List of Illustrations

### Frontispiece—The St. Oswald Reredos

	PAGE
Thomas Assheton - - - - -	8
Sir Richard Grosvenor - - - - -	9
James, Earl of Barrymore - - - - -	11
Charles Hurleston - - - - -	15
Amos Meredith - - - - -	16
Alexander Radclyff - - - - -	17
Robert Cholmondeley - - - - -	18
John Warren - - - - -	19
Henry Legh - - - - -	20
Peter Legh - - - - -	21
Gresford Church—	
West end; showing Early English Roof-outline, and blocked 14th century Tower Window - - - - -	55
Interior, looking east - - - - -	56
Blocked Arch of Processional Path, and Door to Gallery above - - - - -	57
Funeral of Abbot Islip of Westminster, A.D. 1532 - - -	58
Conjectured Shrine of the Image of the Blessed Virgin -	60
Tower, 14th century Porch, and Aisle Window—Figure of the Blessed Virgin above porch door - - - - -	61
Acton Church—Woodhey Chapel and Wilbraham Monument -	69
Dorfold Hall—	
North Front and Fore Court - - - - -	79
King James' Room - - - - -	81
Drawing Room (south recess and concealed door) - - -	84
Chester Cathedral—	
Remains of Fresco - - - - -	124
Sketch of Fresco - - - - -	126
Sketch of Details of Fresco - - - - -	127
Old Fresco of Transfiguration - - - - -	129
Huxley Old Hall - - - - -	140



## INDEX

### A

- Acton Church, Dorfold Chapel of, Tablets in, 87
- Acton Church, and Dorfold Hall, a description in 1907. James Hall, 63-88
- Dedicated to St. Mary, 63; site of, 63; Sun-dial Cross and Inscription, 63; exterior of, 64; striking characteristics, 64; Tower, 64, 65; Parish Register records, 65; body of, 65; North Aisle, 66; exterior of Chancel, 66; Wilbraham Arms, 66; Trustees for the repair and maintenance of, 67; interior of, 67; Tower of, 67; Nave Arcades, 68; restoration of respond Pier and Capital, 68; Clear-story, 68, 69; interior of, 69; stone seats, 69; sculptured stones, 69, 70; Chancel Arch, 70; Font, 71; Tomb with inscription, 71-74; reference to other Effigies, 74; epitaph, 74
- Acton, Lady of, 67
- Agincourt, 21
- Allen, William, of Brindley, 67
- Annandale, Johnstone of, 51
- Anne, niece of Charles Hurleston, 15
- Anne, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, 15
- Ashenhurst, Rev. Francis, Rector of Burton, 101
- Ashley Hall, Tatton, Cheshire Gentry in 1715: drawn from the Portraits at. The Earl Egerton of Tatton, 5-21
- Ashley Hall, residence of Mr. Assheton, Meeting at, 6
- Ashton-under-Lyne, Feudal Lords of, 8
- Ashenhurst, Rev. Mr. Frans., Rector of Burton, Death of, 106-107

- Asshetons of Downham, 8
- Sir Ralph, Marriage of the daughter of, 8
- Thomas, 8, 18
- Aston, John, of Aston, 67

### B

- Bainbridge, Tho., Minister, 104, 106
- Balance Sheet, 161
- Barber, The Ven. E. The S. Oswald's Reredos; and the Frescoes in Chester Cathedral, 119-132
- Barrymore, Richard, 12
- Arthur, Lord, 12
- James, Earl of, 13
- Barry, Honourable Richard, 13
- James, Viscount of Barrymore, 14
- Battle Abbey, Roll of, 13
- Belgrave, Viscount, 9
- Belward, Lord, 18
- Blinston, Jo., of Wimbles Trafford, 95
- Rev. Peter, Curate of Burton, Will of, 115, 116
- Inventory of Goods, Cattells, and Chattells of, 116
- Peter, Curate of Burton, 91, 92, 95
- Blore Heath, Battlefield of, 5
- Bosworth, Battlefield of, 5
- Booth, Hon. Langham, 30



- Brayne, John, of Aston, 67  
 Brereton, Mr., 29, 30, 31  
 — Thomas, of Ashley, 8  
 Brent, Sir Nathaniel, 59  
 Bridge, Joseph C. The Diary of Nehemiah Griffith, Esq., of Rhual, Mold, for the year 1715, edited by, 22-27  
 Brooke, Peter Langford, of Mere, 18  
 — Sir Richard, Bart., of Norton, 20  
 Brock, Mr., 29, 30, 39  
 — Mr. W., at Chester, 31  
 — Mr. Wm., Death and Interment of, 32  
 Brown, John, 51  
 — Ninian, 51  
 — Mr. Benjamin, of Troutbeck, 24  
 Bunbury, 67, 70  
 Bunbury, Sir H., 30  
 Burton Hall, Lease and Sale of, 108  
 Burton, The Parish Registers of the Parish of. Rev. P. F. A. Morrell, 89-118  
     Date of, 90; inscription, 90; use of Welsh prefixes, 90; interesting entries, 90-108; old Mill, 91; reference to Bells, 93, 94, 98; King James at Chester, 93; unusual entry, 94; reference to burial place of "quadraginta aliis," 96; Parliament Forces at Chester, on Routon Moor, and Hoole Heath, 97; inscription on King Charles' Tower, 97; important memorandum, 98; inscription on Bells, 98; startling Acts, 101; Churchwardens' Accounts, 108-111; Appendix I., 113, 114; II., 115, 116; III., 117, 118  
 Burton, Incumbents of, 113, 114  
 — Grant of the Living of, 113  
 — Rectors of, 113  
 — Perpetual Curates of, 113, 114  
 — Vicars of, 114  
 Byrne, Sir Daniel, Baronet, 119

C

- Cadwallon, 121, 122  
 Calvey, Sir Hugh, of Bunbury, 74  
 Cambrensis, Robert, 13

- Cambrensis, Philip, 13  
 — Giraldus, 13  
 Campbell, J. Pitcairn, 108  
 Canterbury, Convocation of, use of parchment books, 89  
 Carnwath, Earl of, 6  
 Cathedral, Chester, The S. Oswald's Reredos; and the Frescoes in. The Ven. E. Barber, 119-132  
     Eagle Lectern, 119; Altar Cross and inscription, 124; reference to two chairs, 124  
 Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh, Arms of, 83  
 Cheshire Gentry in 1715: drawn from the Ashley Hall Portraits at Tatton. The Earl Egerton of Tatton, 5-21  
     Peculiarities of, 5; reference to Portraits, and names of, 6-21; meeting at Ashley Hall, 6; removal of Portraits of, 7  
 Chester, 51, 52, 54  
 Chicheley, Sir Thomas, of Wimpole, 21  
 Cholmondeley, Marquess of, 12  
 — Charles, 30  
 — Lord, 45  
 — Major-General James, 12  
 — Arms of, 16  
 — Robert, of Holford, 18  
 — Sir Hugh, 18  
 Cicely, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Eton, 19  
 Combermere, Monks of, 77  
 Comberbatch, Mr., 39  
 Confessor, Edward the, 55  
 Conqueror, William the, 9  
 Congreve, Colonel Walter N., V.C., 108  
 — Captain William, 108  
 — Ralph, Curate of Burton, 107  
 — Richard, Death and burial of, 107  
 — George, 107  
 — Mr. and Mrs. Richard, First appearance of names of, in Parish Records, 107

- Congreve, Family of, Reference to, 107, 108  
 — Richard, Clerk, M.A., 107  
 Council Meetings, 145-155  
 Cowper, Elizabeth, Marriage of, 96  
 Crewe, Sir Ranulph, 83  
 Crewe Hall, 80  
 Cromwell, Thomas, Vicar General, 89  
 Cross, Chester, Proposed restoration of, 143  
 Curnwars, 46  
 Curator and Librarian's Report, 157-160

## D

- Danyers, Sir Thomas, 21  
 Darbie, Earls of, 92  
 David, Lord Justiciary of Ireland, &c., 13  
 Delves, Sir Thomas, of Doddington, Armorial Shield of, 81  
 Derwentwater, Earl of, 6  
 — Execution of, 23  
 Diana, daughter of Sir George Warburton, of Arley, 9  
 Dinnie, Mr., 106  
 Donegal, Arthur, third Earl of, 12  
 Done, Sir John, of Utkinton, Armorial Shield of, 81  
 Dorfold Hall, and Acton Church; a description in 1907. James Hall, 63-88  
     Visit of Sir Frederick Leighton, 78; Pool, 78; Dover House, 78; exterior of, 78, 79; Hall, 79, 84; North front, 79; Courtyard, 79; Pedestal, 80; South front, 80; interior of, 80-85; oak wainscoting, 80, 81, 82; oak room, 81; oak overmantel, 81; Armorial Shields, 81; King James' Room, 81, 82, 84; Royal Arms, 81, 82; Drawing Room and coved ceiling, 82; coloured arabesque frieze and cornice, 82; heraldry, 82, 83; double stone chimney-piece, 83; recesses, 84; Library, 84; principal staircase, 85; Toft Dish, 85; devolution of, 85, 86; estate of, 85, 86; building of, 86; estate sold, 86; principal Historical events, 86; plundered by Royalists, 86; garrison of, 86; vendor of, 87; purchase of, 87

- Dorfold, Wilbrahams of, Memorials of, 87  
 Dorfold Park, Entrance to, 77  
 Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Talbot, 19  
 Downham, Asshetons of, 8

## E

- Edwards, Mary, heiress of Rhual, 24  
 Edward VI., Injunction by, 89  
 Edward, third Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, 10  
 Egerton, Charlotte Elizabeth, 21  
 Egerton, of Tatton, Earl. Cheshire Gentry in 1715: drawn from the Ashley Hall Portraits at Tatton, 5-21  
 Egerton, of Tatton, Lord, 8  
 — Sir Thomas, 83  
 — Wilbraham, Esq., 8  
 Elcock, Alexander, of Poole, 67  
 Elizabeth, Queen, Confirmation of injunctions by, 89  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Clifford, 12  
 Elliott, William, Esq., relative to his release, Letters from John Ruth-erfoord, Esq., of Knowsouth, a Scotch prisoner of war at Liver- pool, and, 48-54  
 Elleot, Sir Gilbert, 52, 53  
 Erdeswicke, Sampson, 61  
 Eton, John, 10  
 Excursions 1908, 136-145  
 Eyton, Mr. Gerrard, Burial of, 37

## F

- "F," Reference to the letter, 101, 102  
 Fairfax, Lord, 10  
 Fiernitoun (George Rutherford of Fairnington), 49



Fishburne, The Rev. E. A. The Church of All Saints, Gresford; a guess at its Architectural History, 55-62

Flodden, Battlefield of, 5

Forster, Mr., 6, 22, 46

Frances, daughter of Edward Hol- land, of Heaton and Denton, 18

Frescoes in Chester Cathedral, The S. Oswald's Reredos; and the. The Ven. E. Barber, 119-132

Reference to, 124; traces and descrip- tion of, 125-129; subjects depicted, and inscription on, 129, 130; allusion to figures and verses, 128, 132

Fulleshurst, Sir Robert, 74

## G

Gladstone, Henry Neville, 108

Gresford, The Church of All Saints, a guess at its Architectural His- tory. Rev. E. A. Fishbourne, 55-62

Dedication mentioned in Domesday, 55; oldest portions of existing Church, 55; Tower-arch, 55; building of South Aisle and Porch, 56; addition of Tower to Nave, and arch, 56; extension of Chancel, 56; description of stone barrel- vaulted Crypt, 56; sentences from an ancient lease, 56; rebuilding of Church, 57; extension at east end, 57; Reredos, 57; Processional Path and Vestry, 57; blocked openings, 58; projecting gal- lery, 58; Pyx, Shrine, figures of S.S. Peter and Paul, 58; formation of Chapel, 59; scenes depicted in windows, 60; Lady Chapel, 60; image of the Virgin, 60; rule complied with in the dedica- tion, 60; interesting discovery, 61; upper portion of Tower, 61; Altar steps and boarded floor, 61

Gresford, Settlers at, 55

Griffith, Nehemiah, Esq., of Rhual, Mold, The Diary of, for the year 1715. Edited by Prof. J. C. Bridge, 22-47

References to the 1715 Rebellion, 22-24; biography, 24, 25; composition of Poem, 25; erection of Obelisk, 25; serves as Esquire to Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, 25; Song written at end of Diary, 25; death and interment of, 26; description and contents of Diary of, 26-47; Strollers act "Amphitryon," 29; visits to Mr. Wm. Brock, 30, 31; at Mrs. Pennant's funeral, 30; proposed visit in Love Lane, 30; at Chester, 31, 34, 35,

38, 42, 43, 45, 46; at Love Lane, 32, 43; letter to Mrs. Lloyd, Love Lane, 33; Eclipse, 34; at Brighton, 36; at Martin, 36; at Bridgnorth, 37; at Worcester, 37; at Birmingham, 37; at Whitchurch, 37; at Clomendy, 38; at Plymmog, 38; at Denbigh, 38; at Stockin, 39; at Holy- well, Ruthin, Llangollen, Llanvilling, 39; names of witnesses and rioters, 40; took boat to Eastham, 46; loan of books, 47

Griffith, Walter, of Llanvilling, 24

— Mr. P., at Llanvilling, 40

— John, at Clomendy, 38

Grosvenor, Sir Richard, Biography of, 9-10

Member for the City of Chester, 9; acted as grand cup-bearer, 9; Lord of the Manor of Wymondeley, 9; marriage of, 9

Grosvenor, Sir Thomas, 9, 10

— Roger, 10

— Robert le, 10

— Raufe, 10

— Gilbert le, 9

— Baron, 9

— Earl, 9

— Sir Thomas, 9

— Sir R., 30

Gruning, L., 108

## H

Hagassman, John, 91

Hall, James. Acton Church and Dorfold Hall; a description in 1907, 63-88

Hanoverian monarchy, 48

Hargrave Church, Visit to, 139-140

Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. John Smith, 8

Harwar, Vicar, 64

Harvie, Sr. Thomas, Curat de Bur- ton, 91

Halton, Sir Christopher, Arms of, 83

Heaton, Sir Holland Egerton, Bart., of, 21

"Heaven's Field," Battle of, Refer- ence to, 122

Heneage, Mr., 8  
 Henry VIII., Injunction by, 89  
 Hertford, Earl of, 19  
 Hodkinson, The late Mr. Edward,  
   Obituary, 134  
 Holbrooke, Mrs., 12  
 Holford, Robert Cholmondeley of,  
   18  
 Hondekonter, Pictures by, 85  
 Hulson, Mr., 45  
 Hurleston, Charles, of Newton, 15  
 Huxley, Raphe, of Brindley, 67  
 Huxley Old Hall, Visit to, 140  
 Hy, Abbot of, 122

## I

Ince, Excursion to, The Grange or  
   Manor House, 136-138  
 Indentors, 52

## J

James, Earl of Barrymore, Biogra-  
   phy of, 11-14  
   Sat in Parliament, 11; represented  
   Stockbridge, 11; made Privy Councillor,  
   11; death of, 11; erection of monument,  
   11; inscription, 11; made Lieutenant-  
   General, 12; taken prisoner at Campo  
   Mayor, 12; marriage of, 12; before  
   Privy Council, 13  
 James, Cousin, 51  
 Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Wynd-  
   ham, 9  
 Jansen, Cornelius, Portrait of, with  
   inscription, 84  
 Joanna, daughter of Thomas Chol-  
   mondeley, 16  
 Johnstone, Sir Thomas, 52, 53, 54

## K

Kenmuir, Visc., 46  
 Kilken, 26  
 Kilmorey, Earl of, 15  
 Kinderton, Barons of, Arms of the  
   Venables, 20

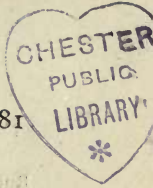
## L

Lady Chapel—Traces of painting,  
   125-128  
 — Restoration of, 125  
 Lancaster, 6  
 — Duke of, 21  
 Laud, Archbishop, 59  
 Laurence, Third Earl of Barrymore,  
   14  
 Leche, John, of Carden, 15  
 — J. Hurleston, of Carden, 15  
 Legh, Thomas, of Northwood, 20  
 — Ashburnham, 21  
 — Sir Piers de, 21  
 — Sir Peter, 21  
 — Colonel Hubert, 20  
 — George, 20  
 — Mary, daughter of Thomas, 20  
 — Richard, 20  
 — Henry, of High Legh, 20  
 — Peter, of Lyme, 21  
 Library Rules, 166-167  
 Lightfoote, Joseph, of Burton, 101  
 Litherland, John, minister at Bur-  
   ton, 104  
 Liverpool, 54  
 Lloyd, Dolly, 47  
 Lloyd, Miss Eliza, of Love Lane,  
   Denbigh, 25  
 Loughkitt, Samwell, of Burton, 99  
 Love Lane, 30  
 Lucy, daughter of Thomas Legh, 8  
 Lupus, Hugh 9  
 Lyme Hall, 8

## M

Mackintosh, 46  
 Malpas, 70  
 Mann, Miss, 104  
 — Robert, 104  
 Manwaring, Sir William, Memorial  
   to, 66, 74, 76





Marbury, Richard, 12  
 "Mary Magdalen Chapel," Reference to, 120  
 Mary, daughter and heiress of Christopher Holford, 18  
 — niece of Charles Hurleston, 15  
 Massey, Mr. William, of Puddington, Adventures of, 104-106; issue of writ, 105; escape of, 105; in Chester Castle, 106; death and Will of, 106  
 — Knighte, Sir William, 91  
 Meredith, Arms of, 16  
 — Amos, of Henbury, 16  
 — Sir William, 16  
 Middleton, Bailiff, 47  
 Milne, Burton, Building of, 91  
 Miscellanea: North Welsh Rectors; Roman Wall near Pepper Gate, 133  
 Moat, Square, 64  
 Moores, Daniel, of Burton, 97  
 Morgan, Sir William, 25  
 Morland, Pictures by, Reference to, 85  
 Morrell, The Rev. P. F. A. The Parish Registers of the Parish of Burton, 89-118  
 Murray, Lord Charles, 46  
 Myddleton, Sir Thomas, 10

N

Nairn, Lord, 6, 46  
 Newton, Lord, 21  
 Nithisdale, 46  
 — Earl of, 6

O

Obituary, the late Mr. Edward Hodgkinson, 134  
 Otway, Lady Elizabeth, Interesting letters written by, 23, 24  
 Oulton Park, Visit to, 141

P

Parsivall, Mr. Thom's, of Chester, 94  
 Patten, Rev. Robert, 22  
 Penelope, Lady, 12  
 Pennant, Mr., 47  
 Perry, Thomas, of Willaston, 101  
 Platt, Ralph, of Puddington: date of burial; inscription on gravestone, 103  
 Pleasington, Mr. John: Tried at Chester, 102; in Chester Castle, 102; execution of, 102; remains and interment of, 103  
 Poynton, Barony of, 19  
 Preston, Rebels at, 44  
 Preston, 6  
 Proceedings, Abstract of, 135-160  
 Puddington, Manor of, 92  
 Puddington, Massey of, Orthography of name of, 90

R

Radclyff, Alexander, of Fox Denton, 17  
 — Sir John, of Ordsall Hall, 17  
 Ralph, son of Sir Richard Assheton, 8  
 Rebels, Surrender of, 45  
 Rebellion, The 1715, Letters from John Rutherfordord, Esq., of Knowsouth, a Scotch prisoner of war at Liverpool, and from William Elliott, Esq., relative to his release, 48-54  
 Report of the Council, 155-157  
 Richard II., 5  
 Robert, Earl of Leinster, 17  
 Roberts, Mr. Hu, 42  
 Rules of the Society, 162-167  
 Rutherfordord, John, Esq., of Knowsouth, a Scotch prisoner of war at Liverpool, and from William Elliott, Esq., relative to his release, Letters from, 48-54  
 Surrender at Preston, 48; armorial bearings, 48; date of birth, 49; letters, 49-53; signed petition, 50

Rutherford, John, of Knowsouth, 23  
 Rutherford Dr., 51  
 — Will, 50  
 Rutherford, Mr. Geo., 54

## S

S. Oswald's Reredos; and the Frescoes in Chester Cathedral. The Ven. E. Barber, 119-132  
 Names of donors of, 120; inscription, 120; description of, 120, 121; wooden cross, 121, 122; reference to S. Oswald, 121; carving on south side, 123  
 S. Oswald, Death and interment of, 123  
 — Names of Churches dedicated to, 123  
 — Parish Church of, Reference to, 120-121  
 S. Aidan, 122  
 St. Helen's Church, Visit to, 141  
 S. John's, Reference to Fresco in the Church of, 125  
 S. Mary's-on-the-Hill, Reference to Fresco in the Church of, 131  
 Salkeld, Roger, 23  
 Sanderson, William, of Highlee, 23  
 Savage, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Savage, 12  
 — Grace, 74  
 — Rock, 12  
 Scott, Charles, 49  
 — Sir Gilbert, 68  
 Shakerly, P., 30  
 Sheriffmuir, 6  
 Shotwick, Plague in, 97  
 Smith, Mr., 30  
 — Hugh, 12  
 — Thomas Assheton, 8, 18  
 — Right Honorable John, 8  
 — Captain William, 8  
 — Bishop, Benefices appropriated by, 113  
 Snyders, Pictures by, Reference to, 85

Stavenby, Alexander, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 113  
 Stamford, Earl of, 8  
 Stanley family, 92  
 Stanley, Earl of Derby, Arms of, 83  
 — Sir William, 106  
 — Thomas, 106  
 St. Plegmund's Well, 144-145  
 St. Nicholas' Chapel, 121  
 St. George, Chevalier, 6, 22  
 St. Mary's Church, Chester, Monumental tablet in, 87  
 St. John's Lane, 31  
 St. Peter's, Reference to Fresco in Church of, 132  
 S. Andrew in Denwall, Masters of the Hospital of, 113  
 Stratford, Nicholas, Bishop of Chester, 100  
 Stuart, Brocaldin alias Major, 46  
 Sturdy, Dns' Johannes, 91  
 Suffield, Lord, 8  
 Sumner, Edward, milner att Burton 95  
 — Edward. 91

## T

Talbot, John, 19  
 — John, of Cartington, Northumberland, 23  
 Tarvin Church, Visit to, 143  
 Tatton, Earl Egerton of. Cheshire Gentry in 1715: drawn from the Ashley Hall Portraits at Tatton, 5-21  
 — Latin inscription in possession of, 16  
 Tatton, William, of Wythenshawe, 17  
 — at Wythenshawe, 5  
 Thomas, Archdeacon, 56  
 Thomson, J. R., Uffington House, Chester, Reference to, 23



Tollemache, Henry James, 85, 86  
 — Wilbraham Spencer, 86  
 — Mr. Henry, 77  
 — Mr. William, of Dorfold, 67  
 Tomkinson, Rev. James, 71  
 — James, Reference to portrait of, 85  
 — Henry, Reference to painting of, 85  
 Tylston, Dr., 45

U

Utkinton Old Hall, Visit to, 142

V

Venables, Arms of the, Barons of Kinderton, 20  
 Vernon, Lord, 19  
 Virginia, 49

W

Warburton, Sir George, 30  
 Warrington, Earl of, 8  
 Warren, Sir George, 19  
 — Sir Edward, 191  
 — Sir John de, 19  
 — The Honourable John Byrne Leicester, 19  
 — The Honourable Lady Leighton, 19  
 — Anna Dorothea, 19  
 — John, Judge of Chester, &c., 19  
 Watte, Arald, of Chester, 93  
 Waverton Church, Visit to, 139

Westminster, Duke of, 9  
 Weston, Joane, of Burton, 99  
 Widdrington, Lord, 6, 46  
 Wilbraham, Lady Elizabeth, 74, 75  
 — Raphe, 83, 86  
 — Roger, 86, 87  
 — Sir Thomas, of Woodhey, 74, 75  
 — Thomas, 67  
 — Sir Richard, 66, 67  
 — Richard, of Worleston, 67  
 — Sir Richard, of Woodhey, 74  
 — Dorothy, 81

Wilkesley, Dodeot-cum, Township of, 77

Wilson, Thomas, "Good Bishop Wilson, 99-101

Birthplace of, 99; early education, 99, 100; at the King's School, Chester, 100; ordained Deacon and Priest, 100; Curate-in-charge of Newchurch, 100; appointed Chaplain, 100; marriage of, 100; death and interment of, 100; characteristics of, 100, 101

— Roger, Marriage of, 96  
 — Oliver, of Burton, 93  
 — Bishop, School, Masters of, 117  
 — — Rules relating to, 117-118  
 — Roger, 98  
 — James, 98  
 — Sammuell, 98  
 — Nathaniel, 98  
 — Thomas, of Burton, 101  
 — [N]athaniel, 104

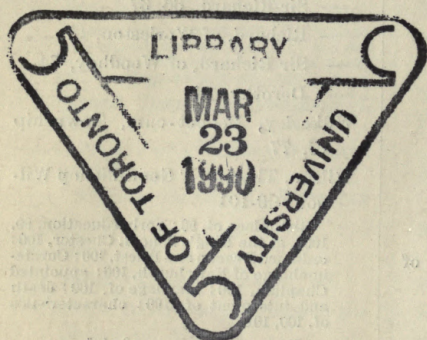
Wintoun, Earl of, 6, 46

Wright, William, of Puddington, 94

Wythenshawe, Tattons at, 5

Y

York, Duke of, 21







# Publications of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society

FOR THE COUNTY AND THE CITY OF CHESTER,  
AND NORTH WALES.

						£	s.	d.
VOLUME	I.	(1850-1855)	..	..	Price	—		
	Part 1.	(1850)	..	..	..	0	3	6
	„ 2.	(1851)*	..	..	..	—		
	„ 3.	(1852)*	..	..	..	—		
	„ 4.	(1855)*	..	..	..	—		
VOLUME	II.	(1857-1862)	..	..	..	—		
	Part 5.	(1857)*	..	..	..	—		
	„ 6.	(1859)†	..	..	..	0	17	0
	„ 7.	(1862)*	..	..	..	—		
VOLUME	III.	(1869-1885)	..	..	..	—		
	Part 8 & 9	(1869)*	..	..	..	—		
	„ 10 & 11	(1876)	..	..	..	0	17	0
	„ 12, Division 1	(1883)	..	..	..	0	17	0
	„ 12, „ 2	(1885)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	I., New Series	(1887)	..	..	..	1	1	0
VOLUME	II., „	(1888)†	..	..	..	1	10	0
VOLUME	III., „	(1890)†	..	..	..	1	10	0
VOLUME	IV., „	(1892)	..	..	..	1	1	0
VOLUME	V., „	(1893-1895) (Complete)	..	..	..	2	10	0
	Part 1.	(1893)	..	..	..	0	17	0
	„ 2 & 3	(1895)	..	..	..	0	17	0
	„ 4.	(1895)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	VI., New Series	(1897-1899)	..	..	..	—		
	Part 1.	(1897)	..	..	..	0	17	0
	„ 2.	(1897)*	..	..	..	—		
	„ 3.	(1899)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	VII.	Catalogue of Roman Inscribed Stones (1900)	..	..	..	0	2	6
VOLUME	VIII., New Series	(1901)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	IX., „	(1902)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	X., „	(1903)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	XI., „	(1904)	..	..	..	1	0	0
VOLUME	XII., „	(1905)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	XIII., „	(1906)	..	..	..	0	17	0
VOLUME	XIV., „	(1907)	..	..	..	1	0	0
VOLUME	XV., „	(1908)	..	..	..	1	0	0

Marked \* are out of print, but copies are still  
the prices can be obtained on

Marked † are nearly out of print.

NOTE—The prices quoted are nett to the  
can obtain copies at a discount

026410037









JUL 11 1970

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

---

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY**

---

